ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1875. Vol. VII---No 201

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR ENTERtained. Also, families and day boarders desired. MISSES DUPRE, 50 Broad street. oct9—dtf

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 32 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 104 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lewshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHY—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

TEAS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DEPOT HOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR J. Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets. nov9, 74—dtf

LAWYERS.

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Public Square, 60 yards southwest of the Court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—dly

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug8—dly

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

BRANHAM & SMITH, Atlanta, Ga. | SMITH & BRANHAM, Rome, Ga.

J. BRANHAM, JR., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs. aug6—dsmo

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4—dly

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—dly

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Oconee Circuit. Special attention given to collections mar6—d12m

W. T. MOYERS, Attorney at Law Newnan, Ga. Will practice in all the Courts. my30—dtf

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, 74—d9m

T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—dly

WILLIAM WELLS, NEWNAN, GA., Notary Public and ex Officio Justice of the Peace. Office at the Virginia Hotel, near the Court House. oct15—d3m

W. W. DUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to F. W. Printup. june9—dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Gwinnett, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bank cases. july18—dly

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Courts of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june28—dly

T. C. MILNER. T. C. MILNER. FAIN & MILNER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Gainesville, Georgia. Will practice in all the Superior Courts of Cherokee Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Atlanta, Ga. july16, 74—dtf

JARED I. WHITAKER, ATTORNEY at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him in the State and Federal Courts. Can be found at No. 20, John St., Westminster. sept, 74—dtf

R. W. H. NEAL, Attorney at Law Thomson, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. sep24—d1oct10

GEORGE F. PIERCE, Jr., Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga. mar82—d6m

E. B. McDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Ga. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11—dly

JOHN T. JORDAN, Attorney at Law Sparta, Ga., will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to collections. mar3—dly

JOSEPH McCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga. feb20—dly

JAMES H. GUERRY. J. L. JANES.—Guerry & Janes, Attorneys at Law, Dawson, Ga., will practice in the courts of Pataula, Southwestern and Albany Circuits, and elsewhere by special contract. may17, 1874—dtf&m

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11—dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d12m

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15, '73—dly

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, 74—dly

BEN W. POWELL, Newnan, Ga. | J. E. STALLINGS, Senoia, Ga.

POWELL & STALLINGS, ATTORNEYS AT Law, will practice in the courts of the Coweta Circuit, Supreme Court and the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Business entrusted to them shall meet with prompt attention. sept, 74—d3mo

JOSEPH R. SMITH, Attorney at Law. Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia. Office, No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. Feb 11—dly

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in this locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—dly

J. W. PRUETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Conyers, Georgia. Will practice in all the State Courts and the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta. References—John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Lamar, Rankin, Barr & Co., Bankers, Montgomery, Ala.; Stovall & Hull, Augusta, Ga.; Bates & Conner, Bankers, Savannah, Ga.; James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia. dec8—d6m

BENJ. W. BARROW. BENRY W. BARROW.

BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—dly

EDWARD J. REAGAN, ATTORNEY at Law, McDonough, Georgia. Will practice in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. nov17, '74—dfmo

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY

GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—dly

DENTISTS.

DENTIST.—D. SMITH, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16—dsm

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11—tf

DR. E. S. BELLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7—dtf

DR. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may15—

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT, Manager.

aug2—may7—dtf wed fri&sun

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House. W. M. LEWIS, W. G. GANT, } Clerks. June28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, R. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Newnan, Georgia. This Hotel is kept by two ladies from Virginia, who will guarantee you something good to eat, polite servants, clean rooms, good beds, and a jolly Clerk. Don't forget the place. PROF. WELLS, Clerk.

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. G. Barrett, Jessee. New proprietor—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct17—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Faupel & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city fronting south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 253 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day.....$2 00
Per week.....10 00
Single meal.....50
Single lodging.....50
Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN, Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel. Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT, Late of Columbus, Ga sep13—dtf

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. R berson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that the large and spacious hotel is now open for the accommodation of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30—dtf

RICKS HOUSE, One commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable. nov22—dtf W. H. RICKS, Agent.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort. M. B. CALLAGHAN, Formerly of Globe Hotel. June14—d3m3w

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUPPER HOUSE,

By MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day.....$2 00
Board, per month.....$25 to $30 00
Single meals.....75 cents

BROWN'S HOTEL,

E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Opened January 1st, 1856.

BOARD.....$3 PER DAY.

E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully, E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,

BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.

Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 00; Single Meal, 75 cents. [jne11—tf

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrup, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar8—dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk dec4—dtf

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.

☞ Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. ☜ First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. jan 4-dly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. H. LOWTENDERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Atlanta in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Office—Drug Store of Venable & Collier. Residence—No. 7 National Hotel. nov5—d1mo

HOTELS.

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 2—dly

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31—dtf

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1—d1y Charlotte, N. C.

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A ROMANCE.

A Young Lady who Fled from a Convent, and, it is Thought, Drowned herself in the Mississippi.

Some two or three months ago a young lady apparently about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, dressed in black, called at the residence of Rev. Dr. Mattocks in a city back. Mr. Mattocks was out, but to Mrs. Mattocks she stated that she wished protection and a place of refuge. She gave her name as Collyer, and said she was a distant relative of the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, and that she had an aunt who was mother superior of a convent in Milwaukee. This aunt had sent to England for her and her sister to come and live with her. They came, but were surprised to find themselves in a convent. She said one of their parents was a Catholic and the other a Protestant. Her brothers and sisters were Catholic, but she had always been a Protestant. Her aunt did everything to make her happy, but she was dissatisfied—that she found herself virtually a prisoner. Afterward she became so dissatisfied that she was sent, accompanied by two sisters of the covenant to the convent in Hasting. Upon the arrival of the train at St. Paul, she stepped out of the cars with the two sisters, being a step in the rear, and being separated from them, the thought came suddenly into her mind that she would escape, and she stepped quickly into a hack which was on the point of starting, and, after driving a little way, she told the driver to take her to a Protestant clergyman, and the driver had brought her to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Mattocks, as above stated.

Mrs. Mattocks was favorably impressed with her story, which she told with all the air of truth and candor, and she took the young lady to the residence of Rev. H. S. Fairchild, president of the home of the friendless, to obtain for her admission into the home. To Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild she told the same story, with apparent sincerity, and evincing great timidity lest she should be discovered, and carried back. Mr. Fairchild tried to reassure her, and told her that if she had committed no crime she was in no danger—that she was in a free country, and as much under the protection of the laws as any one else. He advised her to go out and endeavor to find employment as a seamstress, as she represented herself as a good one, as anyone else would, and, though the priests of bishop should see her, all she would have to do was to tell her story as she told to them, and, so far from disturbing her, would probably aid her, and that her fears were all imaginary.

In order to give her time to conquer her fears and to give her a home until she found employment, the ladies sent her to the home.

In the meantime, the Rev. Mr. Mattocks went to see Father Ireland, and have a talk with him in regard to her case, and on his return, he went to the house to see Miss Collyer, he having been told her story by Mrs. Mattocks, but had not seen her himself. During this interview he mentioned having seen Father Ireland, which seemed to alarm her very much.

After Mr. Mattocks left she told the matron that she knew Father Ireland would come to see her, and expressed fears that she would be again made a prisoner. The matron tried to show how unreasonable and unjust her fears were, but she was not contented. That night she fled, and has not since been seen.

We have given the above facts, and below we give the following item, which on Thursday last, about 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. Jacob Weisen, of the first ward, went down to the Mississippi river for the purpose of cutting a hole in the ice to procure some water. After cutting away the new ice, he noticed imbedded in the old, a gold sleeve button. After cutting out the block, he attempted to get it out of the water, when, to his surprise, a lady's body came to the surface. Mr. Weisen merely noticed that the body was clothed in a black dress, linen cuffs on the wrist, with gold sleeve buttons attached, when he fainted, and the body floated under the ice again."

Is there any connection between the story of facts given above and this item? When the poor, misguided girl fled from the home last night, where did she go? Was it to the convent at Hastings, and from thence to the dark flowing river? Certain it is, no tidings of her has since been received here.

We have given the above story in hopes that something may be elicited to clear up the dark mystery that now seems to hang around this sad affair. If she is not the woman seen under the ice at Hasting, this article may operate to find where she is. The Mother Superior at Milwaukee, or, perhaps, Dr. Collyer, could throw some light upon the matter. If living, and this article meets the eye of the misguided girl it is her duty to so advise the managers of the home for the relief of their minds, and it is due to truth that she establish her statements or withdraw them. There is, however, reason to fear that from a fear, reasonably grounded or imaginary, that she was a prisoner for life, that she determined to escape from it by plunging beneath the icy waters of the Mississippi. We trust, however, that but a short time will elapse before the mystery is satisfactorily cleared up.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

Little Phil. in the Rotunda.

[New Orleans Times.]

Gen. Phil. Sheridan appeared in the rotunda of the St. Charles during the hour appointed for the meeting of western men. During the course of the evening the general made two appearances there. He was in citizen's dress, and wore a silk hat. His first visit was prolonged for nearly an hour. As far as observed, no citizen entered into conversation with him, and yet he was keenly observed, with many suppressed manifestations of the excitement the populace felt on account of the part he had taken in the affairs of Louisiana. Later in the evening General Sheridan reappeared in the rotunda, and walked around with an air of nonchalance that was quite refreshing. This time he was closely followed by a crowd whom he did not appear to notice, smoking his cigar with pretty much the same demeanor of indifference that is supposed to characterize his master at Washington. The popular indications, however, were more marked than before, and as he walked leisurely along, there were heard the murmurs of suppressed rage, which occasionally found vent in a hiss. Finally the little general disappeared, and quiet reigned in Warsaw.

A High-Priced Biography.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the actor, has written a letter to his counsel at New York, saying that he has received from a collecting firm in that city a notice that he is indebted to the Genealogical Publishing Society of New York in $2,887 96. He remembers that over two years ago he was requested to call at the Society's rooms on important business. He went, and was told that they wished to print the story of his life. They only asked that he should give them the facts. He referred them to Col. T. Alston Brown, the dramatic agent who, he said, had printed his biography, and then bade them adieu. He denies that he entered into a contract with the society to pay them any sum of money to publish his biography, and was astonished when he received the notice above mentioned from the collecting firm.

Facts and a Question.

1. Grant is president.
2. Sheridan is *his* lieutenant.
3. Sherman no where.
4. Louisiana the victim.
5. All white men are banditti.
6. Voting of no consequence.
7. Cheating a cardinal virtue.
8. The constitution of the United States played out.
9. Congressmen too busy with bribes and subsidies to be bothered with anything else.
10. What next?—*New York Sun*

Boarding House.

BY ISAAC D. UPSHAW, 82 FORSYTH street or 91 Broad street. He guarantees satisfaction to every reasonable person, both in charges and accommodations. jan8—d3m sun-tuesfeat

O. K. CLOTHING STORE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS!

IT HAS PLEASED

HIS MAJESTY

TO APPOINT ME

"CLOTHIER TO THE KING."

I shall be pleased to meet his

LOYAL SUBJECTS

— AT THE —

O. K. STORE,

32 Whitehall Street,

And supply them with

GOOD, WARM,

HEALTH-PRESERVING

CLOTHING,

—AT—

VERY LOW PRICES,

So that they may

Enjoy the Bounties of his Realm

For many years to come.

ISAAC H. HAAS, 32 Whitehall St.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
Goes into effect Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1875.
DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrive Kingston	11 39 a m
Arrive Dalton	1 40 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	3 50 p m
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Arrive Dalton	7 25 a m
Arrive Kingston	10 52 a m
Arrive Atlanta	12 35 p m

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN

Leave Atlanta	9 35 p m
Arrive Kingston	12 34 a m
Arrive Dalton	2 46 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 — a m
Arrive Kingston	7 28 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 15 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3 30 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 03 p m
Arrive Cartersville	7 17 p m
Arrive Kingston	8 21 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 56 p m
Leave Dalton	1 15 a m
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Arrive Cartersville	8 31 a m
Arrive Marietta	10 — a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.
Daily Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte	8 06 a m
Leaves Charlotte	6 12 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 18 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	7 09 a m
Arrives at Charlotte	2 00 a m
Leaves Charlotte	2 30 p m
Arrives Atlanta	7 15 p m

Toccoa Accommodation Train.

Leaves Toccoa	3 45 a m
Arrives at Toccoa	8 27 p m
Leaves Atlanta	3 18 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.
Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	4 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta	3 30 p m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	9 40 p m
Leaves West Point	5 40 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 42 p m
Arrives at West Point	2 07 a m

Central Railroad---Atlanta Division.
Night Passenger and Freight Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 35 a m
Leaves Macon	8 10 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 40 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	1 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 30 p m
Leaves Macon	9 06 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 55 p m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

☞ Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.
Eufaula Daily Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 40 p m
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Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

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Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 10 p m
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Leaves Eufaula	7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m

Columbus Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	7, 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus	12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 35 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 25 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 — a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 p m

Central Railroad.
Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah	5 55 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon	8 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Millen Branch.

Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

A BOSTON GIRL.

Not Understanding Paris Customs She gets in a Bad Scrape.

[Paris Letter to St. Louis Globe.]

The difference in conventionality and custom with different people is excellently illustrated by a recent occurrence, which might have been a tragedy had it not turned out a comedy. A French artist, who had made the acquaintance of a Bostonian, was invited—and so was she—to a party at the house of an American family, resident in the avenue de l'Imperatrice. On the evening of the party, having an engagment to dine at the Hotel Splendide with some friends—the young lady was staying at the same house—he went there in full dress to save the trouble of dressing again. After dinner he happened to encounter the female Hubbite in the drawing-room, when the conversation turned upon the party. He told her he was going from the hotel; that his carriage would call for him at 9 o'clock.

She inquired if he were going alone, and he replied in the affirmative. "Oh, well, then," she remarked, "I'll accompany you, if you have no objection. Brother and his wife can come by themselves. I want to ask you something about some pictures I have just seen in the Academie des Beaux Arts, and that will be my opportunity.

He appeared surprised, but said he would be delighted to have her share his voiture.

They got off at the appointed hour. They had ridden but a few blocks when the artiste, seated by her side, threw his arms about her and declared he loved her and kissed her several times before she could resist.

She was much startled and alarmed, and jumped away from him with such virtuous wrath in her face—visible as they moved by the gas-lamps—and scorn on her lips, that he perceived that he had blundered. He begged ten thousand pardons, and when she was about to stop the carriage, and get out he urged her to remain, protesting that she need have no fear of further molestation.

Arrived at their destination, she was, as may be inferred, in no mood to take part in the entertainment. She sought her brother, and returned home under his protection, telling him on the way all that had taken place. He was furious, of course, but repressed his anger until the next morning, when he proceeded at once to the studio of the artist, armed with a heavy cane—and a revolver, I suppose—to obtain redress for the deadly insult to his sister.

The upshot was that the Frenchman himself apologized, admitting that he had made the mistake from his ignorance of American customs.

"I assure you," he continued, "that if any Frenchwoman had offered to accompany me without any other friend in my carriage, she would have expected to be approached—indeed, if she had not

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1875. Vol. VII---No 201

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR ENTERTAINED. Also, families and day boarders desired. MISSES DuPRE, 50 Broad street. oct9—dtf

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scratchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 32 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 109 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPH—SMITH & MOTES, 33 Whitehall street.

GRAND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DRY HOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets. nov3, '74—dly

LAWYERS.

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Main street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Refers to Judge Underwood. June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

BRANHAM & SMITH, Atlanta, Ga. | SMITH & BRANHAM, Rome, Ga.

J. BRANHAM, JR., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs. aug9—d3mo

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit. Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4—dly

C. MCCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may26—dly

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to collections. mar6—d12m

W. T. MOYERS, Attorney at Law, Newnan, Ga. Will practice in all courts. my30—dtf

D. D. MCCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74—d9m

J. T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. may8—dly

WILLIAM WELLS, NEWNAN, GA., Notary Public and ex Officio Justice of the Peace. Office at the Virginia Hotel, near the Court House. oct15—d3m

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to Hon. J. H. Lumpkin. june9—dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Jonesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july2—dly

A. MCKINNON, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga., will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to prosecution. june20—dly

T. G. & J. T. MILNER, Attorneys at Law, Fayetteville, Georgia. Will practice in all the Superior Courts of Cherokee Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Atlanta, Ga. jly25, '74—dly

JARED I. WHITAKER, ATTORNEY at Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will give prompt attention to all business extended to him in the State and Federal Courts. Can be found at the office of Westmoreland's Bank, Hall st., Atlanta, Ga. Westmoreland's Bank, Hall st., Atlanta, Ga. feb4—d3mo

R. W. H. NEAL, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga., Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits. sep24—d3oct10

GEORGE F. BITTLE, JR., Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga. mar25—dly

E. B. MCDANIEL, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Ga. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. mar11—dly

JOHN T. JORDAN, Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga., will practice in the counties of the Northern Circuit, and Washington county of the Middle Circuit. Particular attention given to collections. mar3—dly

JOSEPH MCCONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga.

JAMES H. GUERRY, J. L. JANES.—Guerry & Janes, Attorneys at Law, Dawson, Ga., will practice in the courts of Pataula, Southwestern and Albany Circuits, and elsewhere by special contract. may17, 1874—d6m

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11—dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d12m

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15, '75—dly

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—dly

JOHN W. POWELL, Newnan, Ga. | J. E. STALLINGS, Senoia, Ga.

POWELL & STALLINGS, ATTORNEYS AT Law, will practice in the courts of the Coweta Circuit, Supreme Court and the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Business entrusted to them shall meet with prompt attention. apl, '74—d3mo

JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta, and in the United States and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia. Office, No. 19 Whitehall street, up stairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. fbbi-dtf

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office with Bob Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—dly

J. W. PRUETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Conyers, Georgia. Will practice in all the State courts and the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta. References—John H. James, Banker, Atlanta; Lehman, Durr & Co., Bankers, Montgomery, Ala.; Stovall & Hull, Augusta, Ga.; Bates & Conner, Bankers, Savannah, Ga.; James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia. HENRY W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.

BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice in the courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—dlyr

EDWARD J. REAGAN, ATTORNEY at Law, McDonough, Georgia. Will practice in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may30—dly

R. H. CLARK. DUPONT GUERRY

GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec31, 74—dlyr

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D. D. S., Resident Dentist, No. 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 19—dtf

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Hunter and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11—tf

DR. E. S. HILLIPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7—dtf

DR. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM SOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Everything this in good style and warranted.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT, Manager.

aug2—may7—dtf. wed fri&sun

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE. If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House. W. M. LEWIS, W. G. GANT, } Clerks. june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia. B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

VIRGINIA HOTEL, Newnan, Georgia. This Hotel is kept by two ladies from Virginia, who will guarantee you something good to eat, polite servants, clean rooms, good beds, and a jolly Clerk. Don't forget the place. PROP. WELLS, Clerk.

B. F. COLLINS, PROPAIETOR OF THE DAWSON HOTEL, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. G. Barrett, Jessee. New proprietor—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct17—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Pajot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 165 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE, FORSYTH, GEORGIA. *By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.*

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodations superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN, Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel, Mrs. JULIA D. TIDWELL, Late of Columbus, Ga. sep13—dtf

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above named hotel. M. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

THE COUCH HOUSE, Stockton, Ga., W. F. K. Person, Proprietor, would respectfully inform the travelling public that the above house is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30—dtf

RICKS HOUSE, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable. nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from the mineral spring. A splendid summer resort. M. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Formerly of Globe Hotel. june14—d3t 30

NORCROSS HOTEL. SUPPER HOUSE. BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day	$3 00
Board, per month	$35 to $80 00
Single meals	75 cents

jan1—dtf

BROWN'S HOTEL, *E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,* MACON, GEORGIA. Opened January 1st, 1856.

BOARD.....$3 PER DAY.

E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS per day.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully, E. E. BROWN & SON. aug30—dtf

NELMS HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, *BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.* Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 00. Single Meal, 75 cents. jued1—tf

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haughton, Proprietress. Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar3—dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk dec4—dtf

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit. Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4—dly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. H. LOWTENDERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Atlanta in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Office—Drug Store of Venable & Collier. Residence—No. 7 National Hotel. nov8—d1mo

HOTELS.

GENERAL LAND DEALER. A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 2—dly

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, connected with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Forest's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms. aug31—dtf

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1—dly Charlotte, N. C.

BANKERS.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also, for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and other received. jan8—dsodly

Boarding House,

BY ISAAC D. UPSHAW, 82 FORSYTH street or 91 Broad street. He guarantees satisfaction to every reasonable person, both in charges and accommodations. jan3—d3m fri&sat

O. K. CLOTHING STORE.

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HIS MAJESTY

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For many years to come.

ISAAC H. HAAS, 32 Whitehall St.

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Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 25 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 50 a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 p m

Central Railroad. Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon	8 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Millen Branch.

Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

A ROMANCE.

A Young Lady who Fled from a Convent, and, it is Thought, Drowned herself in the Mississippi.

Some two or three months ago a young lady apparently about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, dressed in black, called at the residence of Rev. Dr. Mattocks in a city back. Mr. Mattocks was out, but to Mrs. Mattocks she stated that she wished protection and a place of refuge. She gave her name as Collyer, and said she was a distant relative of the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, and that she had an aunt who was mother superior of a convent in Milwaukee. This aunt had sent to England for her and her sister to come and live with her. They came, but were surprised to find themselves in a convent. She said one of their parents was a Catholic and the other a Protestant. Her brothers and sisters were Catholic, but she had always been a Protestant. Her aunt did everything to make her happy, but she was dissatisfied—that she found herself virtually a prisoner. Afterward she became so dissatisfied that she was sent, accompanied by two sisters of the covenant to the convent in Hasting. Upon the arrival of the train at St. Paul, she stepped out of the cars with the two sisters, being next to the rear, and being separated from them, the thought came suddenly into her mind that she would escape, and she stepped quickly into a back which was on the point of starting, and, after driving a little way, she told the driver to take her to a Protestant clergyman, and the driver had brought her to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Mattocks, as above stated.

Mrs. Mattocks was favorably impressed with her story, which she told with all the air of truth and candor, and she took the young lady to the residence of Mrs. H. S. Fairchild, president of the home of the friendless, to obtain for her admission into the home. To Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild she told the same story, with apparent sincerity, and evincing great timidity lest she should be discovered and carried back. Mr. Fairchild tried to reassure her, and told her that if she had committed no crime she was in no danger—that she was in a free country, and as much under the protection of the laws as any one else. He advised her to go out and endeavor to find employment as a seamstress, as she represented herself as a good one, as anyone else would, and, though the priests or bishop should see her, all she would have to do was to tell her story as she told to them, and, so far from disturbing her, would probably aid her, and that her fears were all imaginary.

In order to give her time to conquer her fears and to give her a home until she found employment, the ladies sent her to the home.

In the meantime, the Rev. Mr. Mattocks went to see Father Ireland, and have a talk with him in regard to her case, and on his return he went to the house to see Miss Collyer, he having been told her story by Mrs. Mattocks, but had not seen her himself. During this interview he mentioned having seen Father Ireland, which seemed to alarm her very much.

After Mr. Mattocks left she told the matron that she knew Father Ireland would come to see her, and expressed fears that she would, again make her prisoner. The matron tried to show how unreasonable and unjust her fears were, but she was not contented. That night she fled, and has not since been seen.

We have given the above facts, and below we give the following item, which we clip from the Hastings Union, of the 9th inst.:

"On Thursday last, about 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. Jacob Weisen, of the first ward, went down to the Mississippi river for the purpose of cutting a hole in the ice to procure some water. After cutting away the new ice, he spied imbedded in the old, a gold sleeve button. After cutting off the block, he attempted to get it out of the water, when, to his surprise, a lady's body came to the surface. Mr. Weisen merely noticed that the body was clothed in a black dress, linen cuffs and collar, with gold sleeve buttons attached, when he fainted, and the body floated under the ice again."

Is there any connection between the story of facts given above and this item? When the poor, misguided girl fled from the home that night, where did she go? Was it to the convent at Hastings, and from thence into the dark flowing river? Certain it is, no tidings of her has since been received here.

We have given the above story in hopes that something may be elicited to clear up the dark mystery that now seems to hang around this sad affair. If she is not the woman seen under the ice at Hasting, this article may operate to find where she is. The Mother Superior at Milwaukee, or, perhaps, Dr. Collyer, could throw some light upon the matter. Living, and this article meets the eye of the misguided girl it is her duty to so advise the managers of the home for the relief of their minds, and it is due to truth that she establish her statements or withdraw them. There is, however, reason to fear that from a fear, reasonably grounded or imaginary, that she was a prisoner for life, that she determined to escape from it by plunging beneath the icy waters of the Mississippi. We trust, however, that but a short time will elapse before the mystery is satisfactorily cleared up.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

Little Phil. in the Rotunda.

[New Orleans Times.]

Gen. Phil. Sheridan appeared in the rotunda of the St. Charles during the hour appointed for the meeting of western men. During the course of the evening the general made two appearances there. He was in citizen's dress, and wore a silk hat. His first visit was prolonged for nearly an hour, as far as observed, no citizen entered into conversation with him, and yet he was keenly observed, with many suppressed manifestations of the excitement the populace felt on account of the part he had taken in the affairs of Louisiana. Later in the evening General Sheridan reappeared in the rotunda, and walked around with an air of nonchalance that was quite refreshing. This time he was closely followed by a crowd whom he did not appear to notice, smoking his cigar with pretty much the same demeanor of indifference that is supposed to characterize his master at Washington. The popular indications, however, were more marked than before, and as he walked leisurely along, there were heard the murmurs of suppressed rage, which occasionally found vent in a hiss. Finally the little general disappeared, and quiet reigned in Warsaw.

A High-Priced Biography.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the actor, has written a letter to his counsel at New York, saying that he has received from a collecting firm in that city a notice that he is indebted to the Genealogical Publishing Society of New York in $2,887 96. He remembers that over two years ago he was requested to call at the Society's rooms on important business. He went, and was told that they wished to print the story of his life. They only asked that he should give them the facts. He referred them to Col. T. Alston Brown, the dramatic agent who, he said, had printed his biography, and then bade them adieu. He denies that he entered into a contract with the society to pay them any sum of money to publish his biography, and was astonished when he received the notice above mentioned from the collecting firm.

Facts and a Question.

1. Grant is president.
2. Sheridan is *his* lieutenant.
3. Sherman no where.
4. Louisiana the victim.
5. All white men are banditti.
6. Voting of no consequence.
7. Cheating a cardinal virtue.
8. The constitution of the United States played out.
9. Congressmen too busy with bribes and subsidies to be bothered with anything else.
10. What next?—*New York Sun*

A BOSTON GIRL.

Not Understanding Paris Customs She gets in a Bad Scrape.

[Paris Letter to St. Louis Globe.]

The difference in conventionality and custom with different people is excellently illustrated by a recent occurrence, which might have been a tragedy had it not turned out a comedy. A French artist, who had made the acquaintance of a Bostonian, was invited—and so was she—to a party at the house of an American family, resident in the avenue de l'Imperatrice. On the evening of the party, having an engagment to dine at the Hotel Splendide with some friends—the young lady was staying at the same house—he went there in full dress to save the trouble of dressing again. After dinner he happened to encounter the female Hubbite in the drawing-room, when the conversation turned upon the party. He told her he was going from the hotel; that his carriage would call for him at 9 o'clock.

She inquired if he were going alone, and he replied in the affirmative. "Oh, well, then," she remarked, "I'll accompany you, if you have no objection. Brother and his wife can come by themselves. I want to ask you something about some pictures I have just seen in the Academie des Beaux Arts, and that will be my opportunity.

He appeared surprised, but said he would be delighted to have her share his voiture.

They got off at the appointed hour. They had ridden but a few blocks when the artiste, seated by her side, threw his arms about her and declared he loved her and kissed her several times before she could resist.

She was much startled and alarmed, and jumped away from him with such virtuous wrath in her face—visible as they moved by the gas-lamps—and scorn on her lips, that he perceived that he had blundered. He begged ten thousand pardons, and when she was about to stop the carriage, and get out he urged her to remain, protesting that she need have no fear of further molestation.

Arrived at their destination, she was, as may be inferred, in no mood to take part in the entertainment. She sought her brother, and returned home under his protection, telling him on the way all that had taken place. He was furious, of course, but repressed his anger until the next morning, when he proceeded at once to the studio of the artist, armed with a heavy cane—and a revolver, I suppose—to obtain redress for the deadly insult to his sister.

The upshot was that the Frenchman himself apologized, admitting that he had made the mistake from his ignorance of American customs.

"I assure you," he continued, "that if any Frenchwoman had offered to accompany me without any other friend in my carriage, she would have expected to be approached—indeed, if she had not been, she would have been disappointed, and regarded me as a great fool. I am willing to have the question left to any men of the world of my nationality. If I am not fully borne out, I shall feel bound to give you satisfaction."

The artist spoke the literal truth, as the enraged brother found out.

The gallant tendered his apologies again in person to the young lady, and was as much impressed by her good sense, intellect and culture as he had been before by her grace and beauty. The matron tried to show how unreasonable and unjust her fears were, but she was not contented. That night she fled, and has not since been seen.

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THE SECOND GREAT SCANDAL.

The Field-Kinsella Crim. Con. Case.

[From the New York Express.]

There is as much comment to-day over the crim. con. case of Field vs. Kinsella, as there is in the Beecher-Tilton scandal. Ex-Judge Greenwood, the referee before whom the evidence was taken, filed his report in the office of the clerk of Brooklyn city court yesterday, and the damage award of Mr. Field is $15,000. The action was brought for $50,000, but there was a sort of stipulation between the lawyers that the damages should not exceed $15,000. This amount, or the interest of it, Mr. Field has provided shall be used for the benefit of his erring wife and children, upon her death the trustees shall place it to some charity as "The Kinsella Fund." Kinsella during his intimacy with Mrs. Field, wrote her a number of letters, and some of these are embodied in the report of the referee. These little documents, which are not only filled with the most endearing terms for the lady, but contain many personal allusions to relations in which the names of other prominent citizens are concerned, are the principal cause of the comment. The friends of Kinsella express their surprise that he should have been so foolish when he has always been in a position to see the fallacy of a similar course on the part of others. There are several others who are indirectly involved, and the question is being asked on all sides to day: "Where will it all end?" Mrs. Kinsella, it is said, is taking the preliminary steps for a suit for a divorce against her husband. The suit of Mr. Field for a divorce from his wife has already been commenced, and the sworn evidence read in his suit against Kinsella, is also being used against his wife. No defense, it is said, will be offered on her part.

Mrs. Field is exceedingly anxious to get possession of her little daughter, that the court had decreed its custody to its father, simply giving her the liberty of visiting and seeing it at stated times. Yesterday she begged her husband to allow her to see her child frequently, but he replied very decidedly, that he would not, whereupon she threatened in her rage to take his life.

A Proclamation by Carlos.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.—The New York Herald's special from London says Don Carlos has issued a proclamation dated headquarters, Vara, Jan. 6th, in which he declares as the head of the Spanish Bourbons, he contemplates with profound sorrow the attitude of his cousin Alfonso, whose inexperience has led him to consent to being the instrument of the same persons who expelled him and his mother. Notwithstanding, he makes no protest. The dignity of himself and army is the only protest he can offer. He avers that he will remain faithful to his holy mission and keep the flag unstained.

A Democratic Conference.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.—At the suggestion of prominent democrats of the country, a mass meeting will be held here some time this week, consisting of the leading democrats from each state, to consider the political situation. It is understood that ex-Governor McGoffin, of Kentucky, will preside, and that the consultation will be private.

"The Unparalleled Usurpation."

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

HARRISBURG, January 12.—After a spirited debate, a resolution was adopted, commencing "after the unparalleled usurpation." In the body of the proceedings occur the words, "sympathy and emphatic protestation." A committee of seven was appointed to give expression to the sympathy of the legislature for the people of Louisiana.

A Fire.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, January 12.—The crockery store of James W Shaw, on Duane street, in this city, is burning. Loss very great.

A TERRIBLE TO-DO.

Discovery that the Archbishop of Canterbury has Never Been Properly Baptized, and that all His Acts are Consequently Void.

(Correspondence N. Y. World.)

The controversy about the baptism and the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury still continues in the church journals. The facts appears to be these: Dr. Tait was born in Scotland, of Presbyterian parents, who cared little about baptism. When he was an infant he was at one time very ill and was supposed to be dying, and he says that at this time his nurse, an old Scotch woman, baptized him. This baptism would be a good one, even in the eye of the Roman Catholic church, if it were done with the proper intention and with the essential words. But no evidence exists of these facts, and no other baptism was ever administered to the child, who is now Archbishop of Canterbury. When he grew up to be a young man he became an Episcopalian, and when he was a student at Balliol, Oxford, he was confirmed by Bishop Bagot. After the confirmation the Bishop learned that Mr. Tait had never been baptized, save in the way just described. The bishop wrote to him in great grief, and thus the case stands. If he was not validly baptized, his confirmation was void, and all subsequent sacraments administered to him and by him are void also. He has ordained about 300 priests, but if he himself has never been validly ordained their ordinations are void. The Bishop of Winchester has been asked to take some steps in the matter, but he has declined to do this, although admitting that "the subject may be of interest to churchmen." May be! I should think it would be of all subjects the most interesting, at least to the 300 clergymen who have been ordained by Archbishop Tait, and who, if he be unbaptized, have never been validly ordained.

The Expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from Mexico.

[New York World.]

The news which comes to us from

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

Supreme Court Decisions are now ready in pamphlet form, with table of cases and general index. At the last term decisions of very great importance were rendered. Sent post paid for $1. Address W. A. Hemphill & Co.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT: T. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 13, 1875.

To Mail Subscribers of the Constitution.

The postage law of the last session of congress, while largely reducing the rates on newspapers, requires that in all cases after January 1, 1875, the postage shall be paid in advance at the place of mailing. It will therefore become necessary for publishers to attend to this payment instead of subscribers.

The postage heretofore paid by subscribers on the CONSTITUTION, has been at the rate of $1 20 per year on the Daily, and 25 cents per year on the Weekly. Hereafter, on subscriptions running after the 1st of January, subscribers will pay no postage at their home postoffices, but in remittances to this office it will be necessary to add to the usual subscription price of the paper the following rates for the prepayment of postage:

One Daily, one year	60 cents
" six months	30 cents
" three months	15 cents

In other words, the price of the CONSTITUTION, to mail subscribers will, hereafter be at the rate of $6 00 for the Daily, and $2 15 for the Weekly, which will include prepayment of postage—payment in all cases to be made in advance.

The saving in the sum thus paid for postage by subscribers is clearly apparent in these figures, amounting to one half in the Daily, and nearly as much in the Weekly edition.

In cases of failure to remit the amount thus charged for postage, the difference will be charged against the time for which the paper is sent. And in ALL CASES where subscribers are delinquent, we will be compelled to erase their names, as we cannot afford to pay postage at all, much less for delinquents.

There are 14,000 periodicals taken at the British Museum.

Fifty-two thousand Germans have immigrated into Strasbourg since the war.

The chief magistrates of New Hampshire were styled president's until the adoption of the constitution of 1792.

The richest vein of silver in the world has been discovered in Essex county, Mass. We rather suspect somebody must have found Ben Butler's hiding place.

Belknap's "all of us" is repudiated by Fish, Bristow and Jewell. "All of us" means Grant, Belknap, Whitfield Williams and Mr.

Andrew Johnson was impeached on matters not one-tenth as grave as Grant has perpetrated in Louisiana. Who will at least attempt to "tear the gown from this Cæsar?"

The heirs of Davy Crockett are summoned to establish before next March their claim to sundry large tracts of land in Texas, comprising the city of Austin and other valuable real property.

We notice that some people in New York have signed a paper that the civil war which broke out in 1861 is a good reason for federal military interference in the legislative choice of a speaker in 1875.

There is "a spirit of defiance to all lawful authorities and an insecurity of life" in Louisiana, according to General Sheridan. Of course there is. That is what Sheridan was ordered to bring into the state, and he brought it.—*N. Y. World.*

There seems to be an impression current in the democratic press that Gen. Sheridan, backed up by "all of us" at Washington, has given the democracy a very strong platform on which to make the presidential run in 1876. It is worth a good deal more to be "spoken of" as a democratic candidate for the presidency now than it was last week.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The news that the republican majority in the Nevada legislature have nominated William Sharon, the millionaire, for United States senator has been deemed of sufficient importance to be telegraphed, just as if Sharon had the fellows elected for any other purpose than to gratify his ambition to be a senator, like his old rival, Jones. A Nevada legislature is a machine which has usually carried in the breeches pocket of the richest man who feels a disposition to own such property.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has, by a brilliant speech, lifted himself to the first rank of orators and debaters in the American senate. His impassioned, but at the same time argumentative speech, which we print to-day, made a profound impression upon the senate, and will make a like impression upon the country. General Gordon's manner of delivery is spoken of on all sides as being exceptionally admirable. His bearing is graceful and his presence commanding. He has the elements that go to make up the great orator. He seems a worthy successor to the accomplished Benjamin of Louisiana.—*Washington Mail.*

The Freedman's Bank in Georgia.

We have received the full report of the commissioners of the Freedman's bank. It is a document that will depress the hopes of the 72,000 unfortunate depositors who were caught in the trap set by a ring of unscrupulous Washington radicals. We have already discussed the general subject, and we propose to glean from the report the few intelligible facts it contains of special interest. It presents in some detail the condition of each branch last spring. It had then outlived its usefulness as a decoy for more victims, and the condition of the branches at that time, as stated by a national-bank examiner, may safely be considered as their condition at the present time. According to these figures the district ring stole the following sums from the negroes of Georgia:

Atlanta	$11,084
Augusta	89,632
Macon	42,812
Savannah	89,632
	$233,160.

The liabilities of the four branches in Georgia are $348,786; but the Washington concern only held, at the time the institution closed the doors, $233,160 belonging to the darkies of this state.

The four branches gathered in deposits nearly $350,000, and yet the officers of all four of them were ordered to make no loans in the state. Their functions simply were to gather in all the money they could, and immediately remit to the Cookes and Huntingtons and Clephanes, who eagerly awaited its arrival to loan it to their accomplices of the district ring on such worthless securities as the Senaca Stone company's bonds, etc. The Atlanta branch, however, made some loans without authority; and between its unauthorized loans and the defalcations of the first cashier, the Washington thieves got less from this city than from any other of the thirty odd branches. The concern owes depositors in Atlanta $28,885, but only $11,084 of this amount were sent to the sponge known in this report as "the parent bank." We give the fuller statement of affairs at this branch:

Amount due depositors		$28,885 53
Exchange		663 40
Overdrafts	$ 161 70	
Due from parent bank	11,084 87	
Due from national bank	200 00	
Expense account	9,238 47	
Items	5,888 21	
National currency	655 00	
Fractional currency	86 79	
Coin	270 40	
Errors in cash	28 82	
Short	1,989 67	
	29,548 93	29,548 93

We received a letter yesterday including four new daily subscriptions, and it pleased the writer to say that "THE CONSTITUTION is steadily advancing in public favor."

"Cash items" and "short" refer to the transactions of Philip Cory, the first cashier. In the schedule of loans on real estate, Washington city, we find the following items, which are probably included in the amount due from the parent bank:

Frank Quarles, prop'ty in Atlanta	$2,000
Cornelius Jenkins, " " "	100
B. H. Thomley, " " "	818
Smith Woodward, " " "	200
R. S. Egleston, " " "	500
Jerry Jones, " " "	100
A. Delamatta, " " "	115
J. A Wood, " " "	749
Total	$4,082

The Comptroller-General's Report.

Col. Goldsmith does not tire us with essays on subjects pertaining to his department, nor with verbose recommendations. The few suggestions at the close of his report, are concisely and plainly stated. But the careful student can gather from his numerous tables the whole financial history of the state during the past year. The one hundred and twenty pages of this excellent report are, in fact, a bird's eye view of the state's fiscal affairs, brought down to the opening of the new year. The story that Col. Goldsmith's tell is one that no citizen of the commonwealth need be ashamed of.

The receipts of the year were $1,895,166 86
Balance at the close of 1873 ..... 922,556 25
Total $2,817,723 11
Disbursements of 1874 ..... 1,814,594 23
Balance on New Year's morning $1,003,128 88

The taxable property for 1874 was $242,487,382, an increase over 1873 of $30,695,617. This handsome increase produced $153,023 in taxes. The valuations of town and city property show a decrease during the year of a little over a million dollars, and the amount of stocks and bonds was nearly four million dollars less than in 1873; but all other classes of taxable property were increased. The repeal of the household exemption added nearly ten million dollars to the taxable property of the state.

This report presents a mass of interesting statistics in tabular form, from which it is difficult to make selections. Our investments in cotton manufacture are $3,092 989; in iron works, $735,580, and in mining, $55,343. The white polls number 115,330; the colored polls 84,220. Number of professional men, 2,634; of dentists, 128, and of auctioneers, 21. Number of children between six and eighteen years of age, 402,500. Amount of school fund disbursed to the counties, $265,000.

The colored tax-payers own 338,769 acres of land, $1,200,115 of city or town property, and other property—all amounting in value to $6,157,898, on which taxes aggregating $30,788 were collected during the year.

The debt of the state, not yet due, is $8,105,300. Only $100,000 of this amount becomes due during the current year. The sum needed this year on account of the public debt, is $670,385. The comptroller general devotes one page to a tabular statement of the repudiated Bullock bonds. It may be of interest to the curiosity-hunters of other states.

The document is one that every citizen should put away among his papers for reference, and out of the reach of all destructive vermin; for it is crowded with facts that the political economist, and the every-day useful citizen will often need. Colon l Goldsmith's efficiency and administrative abilities are well known, and the state is fortunate in having the right man in the right place.

The Legislature.

To-day convenes the general assembly of Georgia. The two houses meet at 10 o'clock and proceed to organization, after which the Governor's message will be read and the regular order of business will follow.

Who will be chosen presiding officers, is a matter which it is needless to surmise, as the result will soon definitely settle it. It is certain, however, that they will be good and able men.

Grave and vital legislation is demanded of this session. The great farming interests of the state require a consideration of lien laws, the collection laws need revision, questions of re-enacting the usury law and of calling a constitutional convention, among others, will claim attention and action. The people of Georgia expect of their chosen representatives the utmost possible display of deliberation and wisdom, and the enactment of as few laws as the requirement of the times will permit. The trouble with all legislative bodies is too much law-making. Let the present body remember this fact, and go to work, not to multiply the number of laws already existing but to revise and perfect them. If its action is governed by this principle, the people will applaud and extend the meed of their approbation. We look confidently for this result, as we have not had for many years a legislature that contained abler and better men than the body convening to-day. THE CONSTITUTION will discuss the various questions that come before it, and do its utmost to aid in a wise disposition of them.

One thing only we urge now. Let the legislature of Georgia, the great empire state of the south, unite with those of other states in proclaiming abherrence and condemnation of the Louisiana infamy. Let the words spoken be clear and emphatic, as from a co equal state in the Federal Union.

Our midnight telegrams give us the vote of condemnation by the great state of Pennsylvania. Let the protest of an indignant people swell to its mightiest proportions. Keenly THE CONSTITUTION enjoys this hour so big with promise for the whole Union, remembering the dark days of Bullock radicalism, when it battled almost hopelessly for one poor state, our own loved Georgia.

The rights of the five members to their seats in the Louisiana legislature, from which they were ejected by the bayonets of the federal army, are very clearly presented by Hon. Randall Gibson, congressman-elect from Louisiana:

The five members admitted to their seats after Wiltz had been elected temporary speaker and had sworn in all the members whose names were on the roll furnished by West, had not, it is true, been returned by the returning board, but they had been declared elected by the careful commissioners of election in their parishes. Their right to their seats was not contested. No body at any one disputed their right to their seats. The board took no action in the matter. It simply referred these parishes to the house of representatives, not as contested parishes nor disputed parishes. All the board could do under the infamous law creating it was to canvass and compile, to reject or admit certain members. They did not reject these members nor admit them; they declined to act.

These five members were therefore in the house, and clearly entitled to their seats, which were not contested. They were not admitted till after all the members on the roll had been sworn in and qualified. Wiltz was elected permanent speaker by fifty-five votes, two having been cast for Hahn, and one blank, making fifty-eight present, or two more than a quorum.

We received a letter yesterday including four new daily subscriptions, and it pleased the writer to say that "THE CONSTITUTION is steadily advancing in public favor."

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Improvements of Georgia Rivers.

The Civil Rights Bill.

[Special to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.—General Tilton, the engineer who is in charge of the government work on the Oostanaula river in Georgia, will appear before the house committee on commerce next week, in behalf of the appropriation asked for the Conasauga and Coosawatee rivers.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The radicals of the house are engineering to bring about action on the civil rights bill. The leaders seemed maddened and desperate.

THE LOUISIANA MATTER

has served to expose their designs with reference to future control of national elections, and they are determined apparently at all cost or hazard to push their nefarious schemes. The senate is still wrangling, and Gordon put in a few more good blows to-day.

THOMAS HAUCK.

LOUISVILLE covets the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, which is at present located in Nashville. It seems that the latter city agreed to exempt the publishing house property from taxation. This was in 1854, and the pledge was used to secure the location in Nashville. About a year ago the building occupied by the house was burned, and a magnificent house has since been erected. Nashville now proposes to tax the property. Louisville cries out that this is unfair to the seven hundred thousand Methodists who own the property. It asks that the question of removal to some more eligible and friendly city be re-opened. We second the motion, and urge the eligibility of Atlanta, as the most central, friendly and healthy city in the south.

A VIRGINIA legislator has hit upon a novel plan to pay the huge debt of his state. His bill authorizes Virginia to borrow from the general government fifteen million dollars to be used in taking up the bonds of Virginia at their market value on the first day of this year. For this loan the state is to issue bonds to the United States, payable in twenty years, with interest at six per cent per annum. The consent of the United States and of the present holders of Virginia bonds, is an essential feature of this plan, and the bill unfortunately does not provide for securing that.

On the fourth day of next March seventeen republican, three independent, and five democratic senators step down and out. Eight elections have already been held, resulting in the election of five democrats, two republicans, and one independent. From the remaining seventeen states it is expected there will come nine democrats and eight republicans. Showing in the entire field a republican loss of nine votes. No less than twelve states ballot for senators next Tuesday.

HURRAH for the spunky little Florida! Our telegrams tell us that the house of representatives of that state yesterday passed a resolution asking Gordon and Stephens of Georgia to represent them at Washington till their own men find it convenient to return to congress. These fellows are now in Tallahassee trying to manipulate the legislature.

THE Savannah and Memphis railroad company seems to be prospering even in these hard times. Trains are now running sixty miles, and an engineer corps will soon be put in the field to extend the line to the Selma, Rome and Dalton road. When completed the road will traverse the richest coal and iron regions in Alabama.

THE statement in a city paper that the mardi gras festivities of New Orleans had been postponed or would not be held, was characteristically incorrect. The people of New Orleans postponed their twelfth-night festival, but mardi gras will be a grander day in that city than ever before.

WE shall have our own special reporter in each house of the General Assembly, and shall give the proceedings in full in every issue of THE CONSTITUTION. We send the daily and weekly in clubs, for members, at special rates. Call at our office, or hand names to our reporters, at the capitol.

Grant Rejoicing in His Own Infamy.

Washington Special (7th) to the N. Y. Herald.

Whoever may be scared, the president is not. On the contrary, he was to-day cheerful and even elated, or as much so as he ever is. He feels himself in the saddle and master of the situation. In conversation to-day with various people he expressed himself abundantly pleased with the result of events in New Orleans. His policy there, he believed, had drawn the parties more rigidly than before, as was evidenced to him in the positive attitude of the republicans in the senate, which highly pleased him. He saw by this that any differences of opinion which had prevailed before have been set aside, and he could now, he thought, count upon an undivided support.

He was determined that there should be no weak, temporizing policy hereafter. The most vigorous measures would be adopted and carried out, and that to the last extreme, to secure absolute peace and tranquility in the south. He was determined to establish law and order. He would establish the legally elected government of Louisiana, and it should not be interrupted by violence or insubordination. As to Sheridan's dispatch, he sustained it unqualifiedly. He had no fault to find with it. On the contrary it gave him great satisfaction.

He regards the Arkansas case as a parallel with that of Louisiana, and means to pursue there an equally determined policy. This is the substance, faithfully given, of his conversations to-day with several members of congress. He does not conceal his determination to put down at all hazards everything which he regards as disorder or "insubordination" in the south, and he is very much gratified to think that his vigorous uncompromising policy will heal all party divisions and once more give him an undivided support.

As to the opinion of the country, he is sure that it is with him; so sure, indeed, that within twenty-four hours he said in his own terse way, that he "could be re-elected to-morrow." If the hearts of any of the cabinet fall them they manage to conceal it. There were persons here who expected an explosion to follow Mr. Belknap's cheerful dispatch to Sheridan that "all of us were proud of him." But they give no sign, and it must be confessed that about some of them there is grief among their friends.

New York Items.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Moses Chamberlain was convicted of sending scurrilous postal cards through the mail and sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000.

Gov. Tilden has refused to interfere in the cases of the two murderers, Jackson and Jarvis, and they will be hanged on Friday next.

A cable dispatch announced two months ago that a portion of one of Murrillo's pictures in the cathedral of Seville, containing the picture of St. Anthony, of Padua, had been cut out of the canvas and stolen. It was supposed that the fragment was taken to America. This turned out to be true. Mr. Schaus, a well known art dealer on Broadway, was recently offered by two Spaniards the missing picture, and after identifying it purchased it for $250. Mr. Schaus has voluntarily and unconditionally placed the work, which is badly damaged, at the disposition of the Spanish government through Senor DeVarite, its consul in this city.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The National Banks in Georgia.

Gordon's Speech to be Distributed.

Here's Your Carpet-Bagger.

Georgia Claims, The Atlanta Post Office, a Happy Bard, Etc.

(Special Washington Correspondence of the Constitution.)

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1874.

The last report of the comptroller of the currency shows that there are fifteen national banks organized and in operation in the state of Georgia, with two closed or closing. These banks have a paid up capital of $2,825,000; bonds on deposit, $2,526,400; circulation issued, $2,927,096; circulation redeemed, $668,415; and circulation outstanding, $2,259,575. The amount of circulation authorized to be issued to proposed organizations is $45,000, and the amount surrendered for deposit of legal tenders is $45,000.

The aggregate amount of circulation at the disposal, or hereafter to be placed at the disposal of the comptroller for redistribution among the states which are deficient is $47,350,743.

The circulation per capita in Georgia in 1874 was 1.90, against 7.86 in 1862; the ratio of circulation to wealth, 1.3 per cent. in 1862, to 0.8 per cent. in 1874; and the ratio of circulation to capital 50.2 per cent in 1862 to 79.7 per cent. in 1874.

GEN. GORDON'S SPEECH

on the Louisiana question appears in the Congressional Record of to-day, and is to be printed in pamphlet form for popular distribution. Its delivery was listened to with marked attention, interrupted by frequent applause from the galleries, and it was unquestionably one of the ablest and most statesmanlike orations of the day. Even republicans bestow upon it due meed of praise, and Gen. Gordon's war record is recollected by them as among his laurels. If on this occasion he was less outspoken than some of his southern friends would have liked him to have been, it is because his judgment was superior to his personal feelings.

A TRUE PORTRAIT.

The City Item, a little semi-weekly paper published in this city, has the following:

Reader, here is a true picture of a southern carpet-bagger: A poor, sordid, worthless, shiftless, venal wretch, whose mission is to hunt misfortune for the purpose of robbery; one who insults honesty, retards prosperity, falsify records, and stalks like a pestilence in the track of war after brave men have condoned and made friends.

THE ATLANTA POST-OFFICE.

It is the opinion of the post-office department officials here that the Atlanta post-office is the best managed institution of the kind in the United States.

DISCHARGED.

Ben Shoster, a colored man who hails from Georgia, is one of the unfortunate employees of the printing bureau of the treasury who were recently discharged. To make matters worse, Ben had his savings in the "busted" freedman's bank.

A GEORGIA CLAIM.

The house military committee has been discharged from further consideration of a bill for the relief of Joseph J. Brown, of Augusta, Ga.; and the bill referred to the committee on war claims.

MAIL ROUTE PETITIONS.

Representative Harris has presented to the house petitions of citizens of Georgia for mail routes from Senoia to Greenville and from White Sulphur Springs to Wisdom's store, which were referred to the committee on post-offices and post roads.

THOMAS HAUCK.

LOUISIANA.

Sheridan's Dispatch, "I Am Not Afraid," Become a By-Word on the Streets.

Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans Suggestive of Contrast with Jackson.

Letter by Judge Dibble to the Congressional Committee on the Legal Status.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—This fifty-ninth anniversary of the great battle, by law a holiday, has been observed much as usual. All the public offices, banks, and corporate houses, were closed. The customary military parade was omitted. The legislature was not in session. Our people are not jubilant, but no signs of gloom or despondency appear. Old citizens recall Jackson and his martial law fifty-nine years ago. For so saving New Orleans, he was fined by a trembling judge $1,000. He would not pay it out of his friends's pay his fine, but put it out of his own pocket; and the hero, spattered with the mud of the battlefield, assured Judge Hall that he would readily use his sword to maintain the authority of the court which had just fined him.

What contrast! Jackson loved order, respected law, and cherished political liberty, and the hero's laurels are younger and brighter to-day than ever; while Sheridan, the vulgar and brutal slanderer, has blotted even the record with which history no partial historian might otherwise have distinguished him. "I am not afraid," Sheridan telegraphs to Belknap. It has become a byword. The common salutation is, when friends meet, "Are you afraid?" and the answer, "I am not afraid."

On Canal street in the show window of a jewelry store is a miniature bull-dog, sore, savage, saucy and ugly, looking at a miniature bandit, and on his neck is hung the placard, "I am not afraid." The papers have many derisive allusions to Sheridan, and the wits and wags of the city are evolving infinite amusement from the enormous blunder and gigantic fabrications of the lieutenant general. Louisiana's hatred for its diabolism of Ben Butler is unsurpassed by her contempt for the vanity, folly, and mendacity of Phil. Sheridan.

SUITS AGAINST SHERIDAN.

Three of the members ejected from the house on Monday by the military have respectively instituted suits before the United States circuit court against Sheridan, DeTrobriand and Emory, claiming damages in each case of one hundred thousand dollars, the eminent and venerable Judge John A. Campbell being plaintiff's counsel. It is said he is now considering the question of having the defendants severally arrested.

JUDGE DIBBLE'S LETTER.

Henry Clay Dibble, a very shrewd radical, has this day addressed a letter to Mr. Foster, chairman of the congressional committee, in which he pronounces Kellogg's government revolutionary and unconstitutional, and declares that no republican form of government now exists in Louisiana. His letter is long and will be in our morning papers. Its spirit and purport I will not attempt to give. I attach but little importance to it. Dibble is a very cunning, audacious and unscrupulous political adventurer. He has for five years been an instrument of our intrusive enemies, presiding as judge of a court created expressly to execute the arbitrary usurpation and spoliation of the radicals. He is among the most odious of all the officers forced upon us by fraud, violence and treachery. He merits and receives neither respect or confidence here. He has talents worthy of a better cause, but he is tainted with corruption, and he is so deeply involved in the political rascality of the last few years in Louisiana that honest men cannot afford to receive from his dirty hands even that which seems to be a favor.

Spanish Rumors.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

PARIS, January 12.—Lesoir says rumors were circulated in the lobbies of the assembly to-day that the Carlists had taken Pampeluna, Gen. Moriones, commanding, and that the national troops in the north had pronounced against Alfonso.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—During Wednesday in the south Atlantic and east gulf states falling barometer, rising temperature, winds veering to easterly and southerly, with cloudy and rainy weather

FEDERAL POLITICS.

The Senatorial Debate.

Important Items from the States.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Confirmations: Mallory, collector, fourth district of Texas; Shuttleworth, postmaster, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

The bar of the supreme court passed a resolution of respect to Louis Janin, of Louisiana, lately deceased.

The Alabama committee have arrived. They will examine Hays, Sheets and Pelham, and then make their report.

A half dozen senators were in consultation with the president this morning, before the cabinet session. The cabinet will sustain the Sheridan Grant policy.

Don Piatt has until Friday to answer certain questions concerning the Pacific mail subsidy.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—In the house some filibustering defeated the action upon the civil rights bill. Nothing interesting for the south.

THE DEBATE ON SCHURZ'S MOTION.

The senate had up to-day the resolution of Schurz, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire what legislation by congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the constitution, and to report with least possible delay by bill or otherwise.

Howe, of Wisconsin, criticized Schurz's speech of yesterday, and denied that the army of the United States had removed from the Louisiana legislature any members of that body. He defended the course of General Sheridan, and said he was not in command of New Orleans when the events of Monday, January 4th, took place. Referring to the speech of Gen. Gordon, he said the republican party did not hate any portion of this country, and all the laws made for the south were also made for the north. The republican party had poured out the treasure of the country as freely to open the channels of the southern ports, as it had to open the channels of northern ones. He thought murder was too common in the south, and was regarded there with much less abhorrence than in any other portion of the country. Murder and other species of violence had been employed in the south for political purposes. He spoke of the Red river trouble in Louisiana, and said the perpetrators of those crimes went unpunished.

Gordon, of Georgia, said that the republicans were in charge of the state and had the judiciary thereof. If the majority of the people supported the Kellogg government, as was claimed by the senator on the other side of the chamber, how was it that the courts of that state, aided by the United State army, did not bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice.

Howe replied that he would not go into that question now, but, to the best of his information, the courts of the state were weak.

Gordon said that the senator, by implication, if not direct words, charged that murders were committed in Red River parish. If it be true, it was a remarkable fact that the attorney for Louisiana, who belonged to the same party as did the senator, did not prosecute the criminals. The senator had said that the courts were weak. If the attorney had not the brains or nerve to draw up a bill of indictment, the democratic party was certainly not responsible. [Applause in the galleries.]

Howe said no matter what the senate might think of the personal qualifications of the attorney for Louisiana, he (Howe) would say that if the democratic party of Louisiana would say to Governor Kellogg that they would sustain him in every effort to put down murder, no such transactions as took place in Red River parish would ever take place again. He believed if half a dozen senators on the democratic side of the chamber would tell the people of the south that they would not tolerate these offences, there would be no more of them.

Morton said it was well understood in Red River parish that witnesses who testified against the criminals before the grand jurors, who were disposed to indict, or petty jurors, who were disposed to convict them, would be murdered, and that was the reason why these criminals in Louisiana had not been punished.

Howe, resuming his argument, said the democrats were not friends of the colored men, that that party was united upon one subject, and that was hostility to the negro. In defending the course of General Sheridan, he said the senator from Delaware (Bayard) did him injustice in his recent speech. What offense had General Sheridan committed. He had suggested for a most extraordinary state of things, an extraordinary remedy he had thought that the senator from Delaware, instead of heaping condemnation upon the head of Sheridan, should have spent a little of his energy in the condemnation of the outrages which Sheridan denounced. He (Howe) did not think senators should be very harsh in censuring the conduct of General Sheridan. That officer did not say all citizens of New Orleans were banditti, and as to the disposition in that city to override all law referred to by Sheridan, congress could see for itself that it was so.

Bayard read Sheridan's dispatch in arraignment of the whole community to New Orleans.

personally, he had scarcely an acquaintance with General Sheridan, and had no desire to detract from his merits as a soldier, but it seemed to him (Bayard) almost incredible that a senator so advanced in years, and so amiable as the senator from Wisconsin, should stand here to find fault with him for stating that the conduct of Sheridan in New Orleans was that of inhuman ferocity. The senator, outside of this chamber, would find but one sentiment in regard to this dispatch. Did he not ask the President of the United States to issue a proclamation he had no more right to issue, than he had the right to issue a bill in the name of the Pope.

Mr. Howe said Gen. Sheridan did not ask the president to issue such a proclamation. He only suggested that such proclamation be issued. Gen. Sheridan stood there in the presence of murder. He felt keenly and spoke strongly. He suggested a remedy which the law would not warrant. He (Howe) did not regard that as evidence of inhumanferocity especially in one trained as a soldier. Did the senator from Delaware (Bayard) believe that there was a senator in the chamber, especially on the republican side, who would consent to the slightest infraction of our constitution? Did he believe that the republican party wanted to substitute a despotism for a constitutional government.

Bayard said he could scarcely believe that the senator asked him that question seriously, but he did believe the republican party had trampled on the constitution till there was scarcely a vestige of it left. He had some effort after effort to break it down, till he believed, as he believed in his existence, that the party paid no respect to it.

Howe denied that the republican party wanted any despotism, and said: "The senator says we have trampled upon the constitution. That is his opinion; but, fortunately, his opinion nor mine does not control the country." In conclusion he argued that the democrats in 1854 employed detachments of the army in Boston to take one negro out of that city. It had been said here that the people are preparing to overthrow that party which has conducted that government from 1861, down to the present day. It might come, he was not insensible to it, but he could not consent to turn back as admonished by the senator from Missouri (Schurz) yesterday. He was not constituted on the crawfish order. That there might be storms ahead, and it might be prudent for those not fully insured to go ashore, but he was going to complete the voyage, and if the ship went down before the voyage was completed he would go down with it and if it should ever be raised again, as it must be, for the great underwriter would attend to that there would be found at the mast head her flag upon which might be read that all men whatever, their race or color might be, had equal rights to the pursuit of liberty and happiness. Logan speaks to-morrow.

BOSTON'S INDIGNATION.

BOSTON, January 12.—The petition for the use of Faneuil Hall for the Louisiana indignation meeting is headed by Charles Francis Adams, and among the signers are Mayor Cobb, Henry Lee, William Gray, Francis Parkman, Wm. Perkins, J. Freeman Clark, Alex. H. Bullock, Theo. Lyman and Martin Brimmer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESOLUTIONS.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 12.—Denunciatory resolutions regarding the proceedings in Louisiana, were adopted by a strict party vote in the house of 102 to 85.

A COMPLIMENT TO MESSRS. STEPHEN AND GORDON.

TALLAHASSEE, January 12.—The senate met and adjourned. Fo organization. In the house a resolution was adopted, requesting Messrs. Gordon and Stephens, of Georgia, to look after the interests of Florida, until Conover, Purman and Walls find it convenient to return to Washington, and ordered that a copy of the resolutions be sent Messrs. Gordon and Stephens. The resolution was adopted by 26 to 14.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, January 12.—Chamberlain's message says he wants no appropriation in excess of the income. Pay as you go, but in view of the present debts, opposes the present liquidation. He wants competent teachers for the public schools, and that justices of the peace be elected by the people. He concludes: I feel warranted in congratulating the general assembly and our fellow citizens generally, on the evidences already presented of a purpose on the part of all good citizens to aid the present administration in its efforts to restore and enforce good government in our state

THE CLEWS ASSETS ALMOST WORTHLESS.

Creditors Willing to Take Twenty-five Cents on a Dollar—Many of the Stocks of no market Value —Some of the Creditors Secured in Name but not in Fact.

N. Y. Tribune.

Further inquiry respecting the failure of Henry Clews seem to confirm the statements freely made on Wall street, that the assets will not yield the creditors more than 25 cents on the dollar. Several persons having comparatively large claims against the firm offered yesterday to settle for less than one quarter of the amount due them. An examination of the securities embraced in the schedule filed with the register in bankruptcy, and published exclusively in yesterday's Tribune, discloses the fact, well known to financial circles, that many of the stocks have no market value, and are not dealt in by responsible houses. The stock of the Brunswick and Albany railroad company, put in the assets at par value at over $600,000—has no ascertainable value. The state of Georgia has repudiated its guarantee of the road, and it is generally understood that there is no selling price for the stock. The bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad company, which has the guarantee of the state of Alabama, are quoted at 20 cents on the dollar, and there is no quotation for the stocks. Mr. Clews puts it in as an asset at nearly $400,000. The schedule of assets has for the principal security of Mr. Clews' creditors certain securities of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota railroad company, par value about $2,000,000. The bonds of the compano are quoted at 45 cents on the dollar, but the stock has no ascertainable market value, and is generally believed to be almost valueless. The Cartersville and Van Wert railroad company is not mentioned in the "railroad manual," and thereare no buyers. This security is put in the schedule as one asset, $217,100. The Eufaula—now Eufaula and Cincinnati—railroad company made default in payment of interest, and is offered for sale. The creditors will not probably realize much from the sale. It is also included as an asset at about $200,000. The bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis railroad company are quoted at 15 to 20 cents on the dollar, but the stock has no selling price in open market. It is put on the list at its par value, $90,000. Besides these there are two items in the schedule of assets, one, state of Alabama, $220,339 14, and the other, state of Georgia, $124,462 28. If these are claims or guarantees of railroad securities, it is reported that their value will depend very much on circumstances. It is believed, however, that they are not negotiable, and very little will be realized from them. The so-called "secured creditors," it is stated will not fare any better than the unsecured, as the securities are mostly the same line of railroad and southern stocks, claims, notes, and evidences of indebtedness of railroad officials and irresponsible persons, not negotiable or valuable in business transactions, and having no market value. Several of the largest items in the list of assets are disputed claims which are in suit and will probably be settled by compromise. There are also included in the statement of assets certain past due coupons of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota railroad company, amounting to $222,000; Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad company, $121,000; and Selma and Gulf railroad company, $10,000. These coupons cover various periods from Nov. 1, 1869 to March 1, 1874, and in the present depressed state of the business of the roads it is believed that full payment cannot reasonably be hoped for.

The Counsel in the Brooklyn Scandal Suit.

(N. Y. Graphic.)

It is a grand array of counsel. No less striking than the faces of the distinguished plaintiff and defendant are those of the men to whom they have intrusted the conduct of the suit.

Mr. Tilton, at his position at the end of the counsel's table, wears a flushed face and troubled look. Mr. Beecher, who is the better actor, appears smiling and confident.

On the bench is Judge Neilson, looking, with his broad, beardless face and firm set jaws, not unlike his lamented distinguished relative, late of the United States supreme court. He seems stern and relentless, but in the conduct of the case has been notably considerate, not only to the counsel, but in the courtesies he has extended to the large panel of jurymen and the spectators.

The counsel are ranged in two rows, very nearly in their order of prominence, on either side of the long table already mentioned. At their head, on the side nearest the bench, sits a tall gray-haired man. His figure is erect, and his face, which is bald and Roman in its contour, derives interest from his keen, gray eyes. When he takes exception to a point, as he frequently does, they have the gleam of polished steel. This is William A. Beach. Next to Mr. Evarts he is the oldest man at the table. He is the senior counsel for Mr. Tilton, and will sum up the case for the plaintiff.

William M. Evarts sits opposite. After all, and notwithstanding the number of counsel on each side, it is expected to be a grand duel between these two. There is no trace of humor in his lean, sharply cut features, but his wit is the edge of a razor whetted in oil. His language is accurate, and in the turn of every sentence he exhibits his masterly scholarship, just as in the points he raises he shows his companion knowledge of the law. He spoke three days in summing up the case for President Johnson in the great impeachment trial, and is certainly called upon to make a notable effort in this case.

Following Mr. Beach in his list of Mr. Tilton's advisers is ex-Judge William Fullerton. Judge Fullerton's physical characteristics are shortness, a tendency to corpulency, and a flushed face. In debate he is deferential in his phrases, but fearless in assuming his positions. There is a bitter personal antagonism between him and General Tracy, arising from an old grudge. The latter led this prosecution when he was impeached for misconduct as a judge upon the bench. He never has been able to forgive General Tracy for his continual references to "this fellow, Fullerton."

Ex-Judge John K. Porter is the man on the Beecher side who is relied on to win the sympathies of the jurors. He sits easily in his chair just back of William M. Evarts, with his long, black cloak thrown over the back, and appears to be taking no note of what is going on. His close-cut, crisp, black mustache and his red cheeks in an otherwise pale face single him out among the other counsel, although he has not yet spoken.

General Roger A. Pryor is from the south. Although he earned a wide reputation there, until his connection with this case he has made no signal effort here. Upon the occasions in which he has taken an active part in the examination of jurors he has displayed great force of argument and oratory. When he begins to speak, his voice is velvet in its softness, and his hands have a plastic movement, as if he were fashioning his argument in the air, but when excited his style approaches that of a camp-meeting exhorter. He has a copper colored, sharp-featured face, beardless and full of nervous action. His straight, black hair is like that of an Indian, and a handsome Garibaldi cloak swings loosely from his shoulders as he strides into court.

General B. F. Tracy, of Mr. Beecher's counsel, has an iron-gray beard, cut short like that of President Grant. His face is serious, and when he smiles it is a bad omen for his opponent. He is sarcastic rather than witty. He sits next to Mr. Evarts, with whom he often advises. He is still supposed to remain the confidence of Mr. Beecher, notwithstanding his failure to advance his cause in the Proctor-Moulton suit.

Ex-Judge Samuel B. Morrison is the confidential friend and adviser of Theodore Tilton. He is a short, stout pugnacious looking gentleman, with wavy brown hair slightly sprinkled with gray. He argues earnestly, even impetuously, and with a swinging style of gesticulation. He and Mr. Shearman—his vis-a-vis across the table—are the working men on their respective sides. He is at home in the Brooklyn courts, where he has amassed wealth and reputation in criminal practice.

Thomas G. Shearman is a little man with thin lips and cold, twinkling eyes. He has a long, black, silky, well combed beard, which he frequently strokes. When Mr. Beecher does not follow Mr. Shearman into court it is certain that he will not appear. Mr. Shearman does not essay to conduct the defense, but is content to play the scout to the grand army. His strength is not apparent in his features or physique. He is always rising with some new suggestion or unexpected motion just at the critical moment. His voice is sharp,

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

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Select, per quart.....65 cents
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ATLANTA:
Wednesday Morning, Jan. 13, 1875.

OUR DISTRIBUTION.

January 30th the Day.

We have engaged DeGives opera house for the night of the 30th, and our distribution will certainly come off on that night without any further postponement. Our arrangments for the concert are nearly complete, and the programme, a varied one, will be ready for publication in a day or two. Subscriptions are coming in, and we hope none will be delayed till the last moment. All subscribers having cards, will be admitted free.

Send your subscriptions or call at the office and subscribe.

jan12—tf.

Our Advertisers.

Legal card—Turner & Murphy.
West End school—Mark Johnson.
Notice to contractors—Atlanta street depot.
Sealed proposals wanted for keeping city lamps.
Monroe Female College—Forsyth.
Select boarding at the Bell Manson.
Sealed proposals for feeding city prisoners wanted.
Bankrupt notice—John Leverett.
$100 reward for stolen mules.
Douglass county sheriff's sales.
Shepard's starch gloss.

Parkins, & Jennings,
32 BROAD STREET,

Have in store (and constantly receiving) an immense stock of white pine doors, glazed sash, blinds, store doors, head and side lights, mouldings, and other ready-made building material. All work warranted thoroughly seasoned. Their facilities are such that they cannot be undersold.
sep23—wed-fri&suntf

A PROMINENT Atlanta banker proposes soon to celebrate his crystal wedding.

A GENTLEMAN in this city has four sons-in-laws—all bald headed!

PEACHTREE street lost one of its brightest charms yesterday, and will lose another today.

ACWORTH and McDonough, by popular vote, have closed up bar rooms in their midst.

FIRST CLASS board can be obtained at the Bell mansion, corner Wheat and Collins streets.

WE invite attention to the law card of Messrs. Turner & Murphey, Barnesville, Georgia. They are fine lawyers and excellent gentlemen.

MR. W. A. HARP is a candidate for the prettiest well known, and would deserve it at the office well.

WE invite attention to the advertisement of T. J. Cooper, of Gwinnett count , offering a reward of $100 for the recovery of two mules stolen, and $25 for the capture of the thief.

DEAR LADY DISDAIN.—The admirers of Justin. Mccarthy will be pleased to learn that he will commence a new serial story in February number of the Galaxy called "Dear Lady Disdain."

THE post office address of Rev. William A Parks, district superintendent of American Bible Society for Georgia, has been changed from Marietta, Ga., to Newnan, Ga. Papers friendly to the Bible cause are requested to copy.

MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The next session of the Monroe Female College begins on the 27th The college is located in the healthy and beautiful town of Forsyth, and the faculty is composed of thorough and experienced instructors.

HON. B. H HILL.—A petition is being circulated inviting Hon. B. H. Hill to address the members of the legislature and the public generally on the Louisiana outrage. An address from him on that subject will pack the Hall of the House of Representatives, or DeGives.

LAWRENCE BARRETT.—Doubtless the theatre will be crowded to-night to witness the rendition of Richelieu, by the above distinguished actor. Crowded houses, composed of fashion and culture, have greeted him during the season in all the cities visited by him His reputation is too well established to require newspaper commendation. The Savannah Advertiser in speaking of Mr. Barrett's Richelieu, says: "We are free to say in two of the most prominent scenes we have never seen Mr. Barrett excelled."

MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.—On Friday night the above gifted lady, with her excellent company, will begin a short engagement of opera at DeGive's opera house. She has selected for that night "The Barber of Seville" in speaking of her rendition of the role of Rosina, the New York Sun says: "The Barber of Seville gave Miss Phillips a fresh opportunity last night to justify the title she deservedly wears as the 'American prima donna.' We do not hesitate to say that the role of Rosina has never been better supported in this country."

THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT.—Perhaps no man in the business has looked into it more carefully than Thompson. He seems to have read and improved himself on the subject. He agrees with Sidney Smith "that hard salted meat has led to suicide." With Hannah More, he believes that the two bad things of this world are "sin and blue." And he thinks that the "lean and hungry classes" is the dangerous man of society. So he prepares elegant stews, nice game, delicious "frys," so that those who eat within understand the meaning of the word luxury.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.—The Housekeeper is a new monthly journal published in New York, and devoted to domestic economy, a field of journalism not hitherto filled by a special paper. Everything relating to the household, from the kitchen to the nursery, and from the parlor to the bed room, is discussed in it specially, and from the practical standpoint only, while the esthetics and utilities of the home both receive full attention. From the character of its contents we should deem it indispensable to every family, while for its size it is the cheapest monthly published. Price, $1 50 per year. Howard Lockwood, No. 28 Beekman street, New York, is the publisher.

A SERIOUS ARREST.—A lieutenant of the Montgomery police, assisted by detectives Jones and Bomar, arrested yesterday afternoon a gentleman of this city. The arrest was made at the Austell building. The charge against the gentleman is that three years ago, while occupying an official position in the tax collector's office in Selma, Alabama, he became a heavy defaulter to the state. The officer brought with him a requisition from the governor of Alabama. They returned to Selma last night

The prisoner has been a resident of our city for several years, and has borne himself above suspicion. His friends here feel assured of his innocence, and that he will soon clear himself of this stain upon his character.

THE PASSENGER DEPOT.—We learn that a new regulation will be put into operation to-day at the general passenger depot. This is done in nearly all large cities. The public will be excluded from the depot. Those only will be permitted to enter, who have purchased tickets, or have business on the inside. We see but one possible hardship in the matter, and that is for those who have to await the arrival of trains for friends and others, and will have no reception room to accommodate them. But protection of life, from crowded trains, stationary and passing through the depot, the convenience of the public, and the dispatch of business, calls for some such regulation, and we are pleased to see a move in this direction.

STATE NATIONAL BANK.

Election of Officers.

The stockholders of the State National Bank met on yesterday. The whole number of shares is 2,055, and there were present and represented 1,732 shares, all of which were cast for the following directors: Campbell Wallace, W. A. Moore, J. Henry Porter, J. R. Wylie, B. E. Crane, J. Winship, W. H. Howell, J. R. Wallace and Clinton L Brown.

Immediately after the convention adjourned, the new Board organized and unanimously re-elected Major Campbell Wallace President, W. A. Moore vice-President, W. Clayton Cashier, C. W. Henderson Teller.

The Cotton Factory.

It is exceedingly gratifying daily to visit various members of the committee who are soliciting subscriptions, to be informed that they are meeting with much to encourage them. They report that the weather is such that they cannot move about as they desire to see the people. Notwithstanding this they are meeting with success, and but few that are called upon refuse. We believe that now in a very short time we can report that the required amount of stock has been taken. There is no doubt that stock in a cotton factory in our city will pay well; and then the advantages to our people and to the city. Now with a there is a diminished demand for labor and a reduced remuneration for those who are employed, what an opening it will be for those of our city who desire factory work. Think of it, cotton grows right here in sight of our houses; through mud and rain and frost it is hauled to our railroads and shipped, paying freight, drayage, mendage, weighing, storage, &c., way up to Nashua, in New Hampshire, to be manufactured and returned to us to purchase. In that town from 1,000 to 1,200 operatives are handsomely maintained by manufacturing southern cotton. And this is only one case. This season nearly 50,000 bales of cotton have been shipped from Atlanta. It is true this amount has left some greenbacks in the hands of cotton merchants and in the safes of our railroads. Yes, after paying for mules, and shoes, and iron, and coffee, and wagons, and clothing, and meat, and corn, and hay, and fertilizers, and various other things, some of our cotton growers have a little money to spend among our merchants and shop keepers; yet a good deal of that goes to the Messrs. Hobbs, of West Farmington, Maine, for hand rakes; to Butterfields, of Aftertime, Maine, for shovel handles; and to Knowlton & Page, of Sunapie, New Hampshire, for clothes pins and whoe pegs. We may have long discussions over leisure, and complain of hard times—these things will come and goods. Keep all the cotton we have here, and manufacture it; it will transmute our poverty into a power that will enrich us. It will bring in our laborers who will cause our agriculture to bear its drooping head, expand our commerce, it will increase the value of city property, create capital, and rescue some of our population from emigrating.

Elections To-Morrow, &c.

[Communicated.]

Editors Constitution: The senate must now elect a president; the house a speaker. Who shall they be? Col. Thomas Simmons, of Bibb, and Col. Lester, of Chatham, are the candidates for the office of president of the senate; Col. Thomas Hardeman and Col. Baron of Bibb, and Col. W. D. Anderson, of Bibb, the candidates for speaker of the house. These are the two highest positions. The president of the senate, of course, will be from middle or lower Georgia, as upper Georgia offers no candidate, although she has a number of senators "worthy and well qualified." Upper Georgia presents one, and one only, Wm D. Anderson, for speaker. His worth and qualifications are undoubted; recognized and acknowledged by all who know him, and by every citizen familiar with the history of the state since the war. When under radical rule and when a majority of the legislature was radicals and negroes, and the most unjustifiable legislation was attempted to be practiced on Savannah, Augusta, Macon, and all the cities and the state. Were the scalawags and the negroes had the majority, although in a minority, Anderson led the noble band of patriots who defeated this miserable crime, and now there is scarce a radical in the Georgia legislature.

We mention these facts because we have heard it said to-day that while we recognize Anderson's ability, worth and worth, we must stick to our section of the state, and can't vote for him. We want to fix our seat of domination on any such feeling. Suppose the counties of Georgia, justly proud of Anderson, in return, refuses to cast her vote for any but an impecunious man for governor, claiming that she has the white votes, and without her the negroes could elect. This would give courage to the negro, and they would support the portion held In counties, middle and lower Georgia have the majority. Upper Georgia has to cast white pole, each dependent on the other. We deprecate any sectional [illegible]

The Commissioner.

Messrs. B F. Booth and G T. Ford, of Madison county, were tried before the commissioner yesterday, for illicit distilling. Mr. Booth was committed, in default of bond. The evidence failed to establish a case against Mr. Ford, and he was discharged.

To-day Mr. Calvin Cox, of Jackson county, will be tried for violations o the revenue laws. General L. J. Gartrell for the defense.

Mr. J. D. Swancoat was released from jail by the commissioner yesterday after noon, in accordance with the recent act of congress. He was convicted of violating the revenue laws at the last term of the United States court, and sentenced to three month's imprisonment. He has served out his three months, and also thirty days additional, in default of the costs.

The Mechanics' Institute.

THE CONSTITUTION feels peculiar pride in the success and growing importance of the Mechanics' Institute, having first advocated its organization in 1871. The annual election for officers for 1875, resulted as follows:

President—Anthony Murphy.
Vice-President—B F. Longley.
Secretary—I. F. Wyne.
Treasurer—Isaac Robinson.
Directors—I. Bellingrath, J. C. Klmball, J. A. LaFontaine, W. H. Jernigan, W Goodnow, F. R. Larrabee, J. C. Peck, S. F. Noyes, B. F. Sawyer.

A Heavy Bankrupt Case.

On Monday Register Black adjudged Messrs. Cothran and Jackson, formerly bankers of Rome, Georgia, voluntary bankrupts. The firm is composed of Hugh D Cothran and W. Jackson. They suspended business some time since, but only recently decided to avail themselves of the bankrupt act The liability of the firm as shown by their schedule is unusually heavy. They return some $90,000 of secured debts. Unsecured, and mostly deposits about $60,000. Paper on which there are liable endorsements, &c., about $30,000.

The assets reached foot up to about $94,000. Messrs. Smith & Brannon represent the bankrupts.

NATIONAL HOTEL ARRIVALS.—W H Sandwich, Thomaston, Ga; W J Burn, Lawrenceville, Ga; Sam J Winn, Lawrenceville, Ga; T M Peeples, Lawrenceville, Ga; J A Potts, Central, S C; W L Logan, Gainesville, Ga; Thos Hughley, J P Langston, Griswoldville, Ga; J H Keith, Griffin; N Trammell, Dalton; J W Hall, St. Louis; T Wall and family, Wis; A T Hatchett, W H Payne, A H Green, Ringgold; J C Clements, Walker, Ga; J G Edwards, Terrell; J C Cain, Calhoun; L F Peeples, Spring Place; R E Wilson, Murray, Ga; J W Sneed, N. C; J W Wofford, Cartersville; A L Goodwin, Cartersville; W H Llerist, D T Thompson, Ky; B F Wofford, Murray, co; J W Owen, Homer; Jno D George, Ga; E H Harman, Gaston Armstrong, Macon; Wm J Hudson, Harris; Mark Anthony, N. Y; W J Witcher, Gaston C Wyckoff, Albany; Frank W Cran, Albany; R G Hill, Leesburg; T R Christian, Ga; J M Brown, Enterprize; Jas White, Cusseta; W F Williams, Columbus; C O Davis, J W Davis, Mitchell, Georgia; W H Frohlichan, Taylor county; Jas. George, Baker county; J G Puennuese, Forsyth; John D Maltby, Monroe, Ga; O Griffin, Cartersville; W B Prentit, San Francisco; Charles Johnson, Ky.; J W Meadow, Dandridge; P E Hamlin, Cumming, Ga; J E Pace, L. L. McGhee, A L R R; W M Hammond, Thomas county; L F Livingston, Newton county; J A Stewart, Rockville; S B Hudson, Elbasville, Ga; John J Gilmore, Sandersville; James G Cain, Louisville, Ga; R J M McCassey, Dalton; J A W Johnson, Ga.; J A Blanc; W M Hutchings; A Hogg Crawfordown; J W Turner, Rome; T Christian, Johnson county; W Dodd, Cedartown; T H Baker, Cartersville; J C Sims, Stillesboro, Ga; S H Crawford, Columbus; S C Dunlap, Gainesville; H M Hammoth, Marietta; L C Hoyt, Dawson; Pitt M Brown, Griffin; F C Firth, Dawson; W A Huntin, Nashville; S B Foshu, Boston, Mass.; J D Alexander, Griffin; J C Brasswell, G W Edmonson, W W Mathews, Senoia; T C Ryan, Charleston, S. C.; A G Peden, Pike county; F B Stating, Cowetaco. A D Candler, J W Robinson, A A Dyer, Ga; W P Anderson, Marietta; W L Jones, Crawford co; W P Simmons, S B Brown, Houston co; J M White, Milner; Dr J S Todd, C A Hudmore, Geo Manley, W T Sheppard, West Point; W A Harp, Covington; J B Ware, Heardco; H Buchanan, J B Williams, Newnan; Jacob Kelley, Ala; Jesse Anthony, Jonesboro; J A Findley, Gainesville; Gerald Griffin, Cartersville; Miss Eugenie Herndon, Spartanburg; Jefferson Holland, Hart county; Mrs Dr Lindsly, Charlotte.

SUSPECTED CIGAR THIEF ARRESTED.—Last night, Detective W. L. Jones caught Abe Wootten, a well-known colored character, selling cigars upon the street under circumstances that would indicate that Abe had stolen the same. He, therefore, took him into custody, and now Abe reposes in the guard house. If any of our citizens have lost a quantity of fine cigars recently, and will call at the guard house, he may be put on the track of recovering them.

HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

A White Babe Devoured by Dogs.

The police yesterday discovered a crime that exceeds in horror anything we have yet had to report. At an early hour in the morning, a son of a Mr. George, who lives in the neighborhood, was passing a lot on the corner of Williams and Harris streets, when he had his attention attracted by a number of dogs, who were quarrelling over some object. Mr. George approached the spot and had his blood absolutely curdled in his veins, by discovering among the dogs, the

MANGLED REMAINS OF A WHITE BABE.

The lot was vacant, and the ground around showed that the dogs had been at their frightful meal for some time. The body of the child was completely devoured, excepting

ONE LEG, WHICH HAD BEEN BITTEN OFF

between the knee and thigh. All around were blood, pieces of bone, and mangled flesh. A more fearful picture could scarcely be imagined. No clothing could be found to indicate who the child was, or where it had come from.

The police were notified of the startling discovery, and Officers Evins and Drake spent much time investigating the matter. We are sorry to say that as yet little or nothing has been discovered. A negro family residing on an adjacent lot have been strictly interrogated. The woman states that she

HEARD THE DOGS GROWLING AND FIGHTING

in the rear of her lot all night, but had no idea that they were devouring a child, and, therefore, did not get up. Nobody else seems to have even heard the noise, although there is no doubt but that the dogs were at their horrible meal nearly the whole night.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Kile held an inquest over the few fragments that could be found yesterday afternoon. As already stated, the only thing rescued from the dogs that bore any resemblance to humanity was the leg. The upper extremity of this was dreadfully mangled, but the rest was sufficiently preserved to show that the baby was only a few hours old, healthy, and that the child had in all probability been born alive. In default of any evidence, the jury found that the child had come to its death in some way unknown to them. The remains were neatly washed and buried.

This is all that is known. But upon these facts rises the horrible suspicion that some mother is guilty of a fearful crime. Possibly to conceal her disgrace she abandoned her babe to be eaten by the dogs. That the child was placed where its mangled remains were found there can be no doubt, and who placed it there is a mystery that ought to be solved. It is a crime that the law is almost inadequate to punish. Detectives Bomar and Jones have the matter in charge, and are determined to unravel the mystery. They are expert officers, and we hope ere long that the guilty ones, if any there are, will be in custody.

JANUARY 30TH.

No Postponement for Any Cause.

Five Thousand Dollars to be Distributed at DeGive's.

Subscriptions came in all day yesterday, and we hope that none will delay, now that there will positively be no postponement. Let agents bestir themselves. Remember the postage.

OUR PRESENTS

can be found enumerated in the advertisement. In addition to those already published, several additional ones will be awarded, among them a fine Durham bull. Editor Fenton Messenger states correctly that said animal will be lost by the present owner on the night of Jan. 30th. It is worth at least $400.

THE CONCERT

will be a first-class entertainment. Perfect order will be kept, and every holder of a card will be admitted free to DeGive's. A printed list of the successful card numbers, certified by the commissioners, will be sent to each subscriber.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—A young man from one of our interior towns, whose name it is unnecessary to call, was taken out "to visit" yesterday, and left some $25. Young men from the country should watch out and guard against "ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain."

—It was amusing to see a young school miss with her arms full of books, up on the ice, corner of Alabama and Washington streets, yesterday morning. She gave a graceful little spread, a spasmodic wiggle of her shoulders, and then ended by simply her books one way and her feet another, and promptly struck on the ice.

The silted landscape looks and blanches
And drifted snow-sifts in its frozen ponds,
And whistles in the naked trees and fences.

Yes; we are having bad weather, mighty cold, then freezing. The cold for the past two days would creep through the flesh, and meander around the bones, and one in walking about must pick their steps gingerly over icy sidewalks. The reporter has had enough of it, and sighs for the summer and birds, and clover tops and bumble bees.

—Yesterday morning the reporter met one of the excellent and energetic ladies of the benevolent Association, way down Decatur street, walking through mud and ice and slush, having been out to visit a destitute family. If there were not crown beyond Jordan," these ladies are blessed in this world During this terr ble spell of weather our citizens should think of the poor and destitute of the city. Send provisions, money, cast off clothing, bed covering, or old shoes to the Home, they will all be acceptable and judiciously used.

"Society News."

On yesterday evening, Miss Julia M Lowry, daughter of W. M Lowry, Esq. was united in marriage at her father's residence to Thomas D. Meador, formerly of this city, now a rising merchant of Danville, Va. The ceremony was performed by Rev J. H Martin, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The following were the attendants:

J. R. Mobley, Miss Leila Lowry.
B W Rebecca, Miss Georgia Russell.
C D Meador, Miss Florence Gordon.
Jack Johnson, Miss Alice Alexander.
Wills E. Reagan, Miss Lizzie Inman.
John Lowry, Miss Lora Cowart.

At six o'clock the happy couple left per Air-Line road for Danville.

The friends of the bride sent in a large number of beautiful and appropriate bridal presents.

The wedding was a private one, only the relatives and a few personal friends being invited. A handsome repast was served up.

To the newly wedded we tender our warmest congratulations, and wish them as much happiness as human nature can bear, and a prosperity as enlarged as the "glorious right" to enjoying. Atlanta has lost a bright jewel, and Danville has added another gem to her crown.

The Augusta Police.

A few nights since the police force of Atlanta gave a banquet to the Police Commissioners of that city. Among the speakers was Mr. W. G. Whitby, city editor of THE CONSTITUTION. In the course of his remarks he made the following allusion to the Chief of the Augusta force: "I know that Augusta has had for the past quarter of a century a Chief of Police not surpassed in ability in New York. The rule is a good one, where you find a good officer keep him. Make no rash changes. This compliment to Chief Christian is deserved, and will be heartily endorsed by every citizen of Augusta. He is an old and faithful officer, and one whom we could ill-afford to spare. He has won the respect and confidence of the entire community and will keep his position as long as he desires to discharge its responsible duties. The lieutenants and sergeants of the Augusta force are also admirable officers, and give entire satisfaction to the citizens. The force itself will compare favorably with that of any other southern city, though its condition could be improved. If it could be taken out of politics altogether and be governed by commissioners, who would appoint the men during good behavior, it would be a great deal better.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Legislative Notes.

Capt. T. W. Dodd is a candidate for doorkeeper of the Senate.

G. W. Grantis a candidate for first assistant doorkeeper of the House. He made a good one last session.

B. H. Miller, the doorkeeper of the House at the last session, is a candidate for re-election.

Soc. Prewett arrived yesterday and legislators felt relieved. Turnbull is happy.

There are 23 candidates for Messenger of the Senate and 14 candidates for doorkeeper.

There are only 14 candidates for Clerk of the House, 70 for Messenger and 179 for doorkeeper.

All the candidates visit Ponce de Leon spring at 4 P. M. to-day.

City Contracts.

The Street committee advertise for sealed proposals for rock work on culverts laid dry, for the first quarter.

The committee on Lamps and Gas advertise for sealed proposals for cleaning and keeping the city lamps in repair for 1875.

The Police committee advertise for sealed proposals for feeding the prisoners at the station house for 1875.

The Real Estate Sale.

Remember this sale, to occur to-morrow, at 10:30 o'clock, beginning at the corner of Broad and Alabama streets. The best property in the city is to be sold, and it behooves our business men and those wishing capital investments to be on hand.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

Where the Members are Stopping.

The following Senators are at the Kimball House:

Rufus E. Lester, 1st District; J. E. Carter, 12th; C. C. Kibbee, 14th; G. R. Black, 17th; J G Cain, 18th; J N Gilmore, 20th; W O Daniel, 21st; T J Simmons, 23d; Williams Rutherford, 33d; H D McDaniel, 27th, W M Reese, 29th; G L Peavy, 30th.

At the National—W A Harris, 10th; B H Crawford, 24th; W W Mathews, 26th; J W Hudson, 28th; J M Freeman, 31st, G E Deadwyler, 33d; S J Winn, 34th; J A Blauce, 38th; J W Wofford, 42d; R E Wilson, 43d; W H Payne, 44th.

At Air-line—E C McAfee, 89th.

Cox's boarding house, (Grant building)—T D Wilcox, 15th; W J Hudson, 25th.

At W W McAfee's—W H McAfee, 32d.

The following Representatives are at the National:

Clayton—Jesse Anthony.
Cobb—W D Anderson, E H Lindley.
Crawford—Dr W L Jones.
Bartow—Dr T H Baker.
Baker—James Georgie.
Gordon—W R Rankin.
Banks—J J Turnbull.
Hall—A D Candler.
Hoard—J B Ware.
Houston—W P Simmons, S B Brown.
Gwinnett—T M Peeples, A A Dye.
Pike—Rev A G Peden.
Polk—W M Hutchins.
Floyd—J W Turner.
Johnson—Theodore Christian.
Coweta—J H Wilcoxon, J E Stallings.
Rockdale—Dr J A Stewart.
Newton—L F Livingston.
Thomas—W M Hammond.
Madison—I J Meadows.
Monroe—G W Adams, J G Phinazee.
Mitchell—C O Davis.
Muscogee—W F Williams.
Southtoochee—James Whittle.
Cass—W J Wilcher.
Dougherty—Wessolowsky.
Meriwether—W T Revill.
Spalding—A M Speer.
Terrell—W G Simpson.
Catoosa—A H Gray.
Walker—J C Clements.
Murray—B F Wofford.
Bart—Jeff Holland.

The following Representatives are at the Kimball House:

Burke—H G Glisson.
Dougherty—A C Westbrook.
Screven—W H Barnes.
Macon—A D Frederick, W H Willis.
Brooks—H G Turner.
Stewart—S B Walton, S Beall.
Miller—W Grimes.
Early—W C Sheffield.
Jones—H B Reddiev.
Decatur—T F Maxwell, D Magill.
Clay—Irving Sanders.
Campbell—J W Winn.
Putnam—Frank Leverett.
Randolph—W M Tumlin.
Muscogee—T W Grimes.
Wilkes—W A Quinn, F H Colley.
Morgan—O Thomasson.
Richmond—J C C Black, Pat Walsh.
Wilkinson—Dr J B Duggan.
Jackson—Green R Duke, J M Potts.
Lowndes—H Smith.
Bibb—A O Bacon, T Hardeman.
Walton—J. W. Carter.

At the Cannon House—
Barrow—Capt J L Neel.
Henry—J A C Wynne.
Butts—Alex Atkinson.
Columbia—S C Lampkin.
Al Cox's (Grant building.)—
Fenlaw—J A Graham.
Wilcox—S B Owen.
Montgomery—T P Calhoun.
Harris—G L Kirkpatrick, H E Moss.
Talbot—J F Marshall.
Dade—E D Graham.
At Mrs A E Goodes—
Troup—Dr E D Pittman, Col J H Fannin.
Washington—G J Eakins, W Worthen.
At the Air Line—
Habersham—H H Terrell.
White—Cyrus P Craig.
Milton—O P Skelton.
Forsyth—Rev R A Eakes.
At Mrs Barnett's—
Lee—W H McAfee.
At Mrs Dr Wilson's—
Oglethorpe—Rev D W Putman.
At Mrs Davis—
Coffee—T M Wilcox.

Any member of any committee of one General Assembly and their boarding house for the convenience of themselves and families.

Fulton Superior Court.

The court met at its usual hour, Hon. John L. Hopkins presiding. The case of the state vs. Philip D. Corey, indictment for larceny after a trust was taken up, and resulted in the jury failing to agree. A mistrial. It will be disposed to-day. This person got a out of an alleged defalcation of $5,917.37 by Mr Corey while cashier of the Atlanta National Bank, the facts of which were published at the time. The police of general and Mr. J. A. Stephens represent the state, Mr. B. F. Abbott the defense.

THE ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlanta National Bank, held this day at their Banking House, for the purpose of electing officers for the present year, the following persons were re-elected Directors: Alfred Austell, Robt. H. Richards, H. G. Cox, S. M. Inman, W. J. Rucker and E. W. Blake.

At a subsequent meeting the Directors A. Austell was re-elected President, S. H. Richards, Vice-President, W. H Fuller, Cashier, P. Rouzare, Assistant Cashier, and T. B. Bunyon, Teller.

Previous to the meeting of the Stockholders the Directors had declared a semi-annual div ad of five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after this date.

ALFRED AUSTELL, President.

January 10, 1875.

WEST END PRIVATE SCHOOL.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. Mark Johnston, announcing that the next session of his private school, at West End, will commence on the next. Prof. C. F. Gallmard is associated with him. This school is now an assured success. Prof. Johnston is a successful and thorough instructor.

LAWRENCE BARRETT can truly be ranked as one of the greatest actors on the American stage. His Richelieu, in which he will appear at the Wednesday, January 13th and 14th, is one of the rollicking sensations of the day.

THE Borger's will sing next Monday night "Over the Hill to the Poor House." It is the popular song of the day. Phillips & Crew has ordered a large number of copies.

A CAUCUS of the members of the House will be held in the hall this morning at 8:30 o'clock A. M.

Representatives will be prompt.

A CAUCUS of democratic senators will be held at the Senate chamber on Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

Senators will please be prompt.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES

It is not necessary to use much of Dooley's as of other Yeast, or Baking Powders; as it is perfectly pure and much stronger. Every can full weight.
jan3-d1w&wlt

ALL collars not made of linen can be washed—to pieces. Wear the Elmwood which will keep clean longer than any other without washing.
jan13—d1t

SHEPARD'S STARCH GLOSS makes ironing easy and gives a nice gloss.
jan13—d1t

SHEPARD'S STARCH GLOSS sold by all grocers. Give it a trial.
jan13—d1t

TRY Shepard's Patent Starch Gloss. Saves time and labor—is economical.
jan13—1t

THE hearts of our legislators are all right. All they have to do to make their head right is to buy a new hat from John A. Doane, 37 Whitehall street.
jan12—d3t

CANDIDATES who expect to be elected tomorrow should be equal to the occasion by purchasing a fashionable tile from John A. Doane.
jan12—d3t

THE question of calling a Constitutional Convention will demand some attention the present session, and cannot now be answered. But the question "where to get a good hat" is answered at once. At John A. Doane's, 37 Whitehall street.
jan12—d3t

ONE of Doane's hats will make any bill pass.
jan12—d3t

THE noblest collar you can wear is the Warwick. It is the stylish width this season. Ask for it at the furnishing stores.
jan10—d1y

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, January 12, 1875.

Cotton closed quiet; low middling 13¾a 14 cents.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	26
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	29
By Central Railroad	25
By Air-Line Railroad	53
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	116
By Georgia Railroad	115
Total	364
Receipts previous	49,664
Total	50,028
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	50,130
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	
Shipments previous	47,822
Total	47,822
Stock on hand	2,308

Freight to New York $1 10 per 100 lbs.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTA, GA., January 12, 1875.

Banks buying exchange on New York at par; selling exchange at ¼ premium.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1875.

Money easy at 2@3. Sterling quiet and firm. Gold firm at 112@112¼. Governments strong and active. State bonds quiet and nominal.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12, 1875.

Gold 12¼. Exchange—New York sight par. Sterling 46.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

SUGAR CROP OF CUBA.

Notwithstanding the chronic insurrection in Cuba, the crop has interfered with the industry of the island in certain localities, the estimated crop of sugar this year is about 850,000 tons.

AMERICAN KEROSENE.

Over sixty different nations, including Japan, now burn American kerosene, and the greatly reduced price has given such an impetus to its adulteration as an illuminator all over the world, that it must be highly beneficial to the producing interest in future years. Germany, consumed 5½ 148,573 gallons, France consumed of 811,408,161; Belgium, 22,616,550 gallons, costing $1,127,40?; England, $2,000,000 worth, and Ireland about $1,341,765 worth.

DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the treasury, January 1, 1875, was $2,142,548,302.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

The receipts of the Chicago board of trade for the year 1874 were $8,838,295, and the disbursements were $7,317,477. The committee report the cash on hand, January 1, 1875, to be $8,558 42. The total assets of the board are placed at $145,383 82. The present number of memberships are 1,049.

SLEEPING CAR COMPANIES.

A bill has been introduced into the Ohio state senate making it unlawful for any sleeping car company to charge for the use of a sleeping car for twenty-four hours any more than one dollar for a single berth, chair or sofa; one dollar fifty cents for a couple, and two dollars for a state-room. It compels companies to have tickets for sale at all ticket offices upon the line of road on which sleeping cars run. The penalty for violation of the act is from one hundred to three hundred dollars.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

The superior court, general term, has recently decided, in the case of Murray against the Metropolitan gaslight company, that the right on the part of a company to shut off gas does not exend to the case of arrears created by former occupants or the premises.

RAILWAY DECISION IN REGARD TO USURY.

In the case of Gerwig vs. Sitterly, recently decided in the New York court of appeals, it was held that the avoidance of a usurious security taken for a valid debt or obligation of the usury, revives the debt, and that the one to whom the security is assigned or transferred has the right of enforcing the original debt.

ON BILLS OF LADING.

The supreme court of the United States has lately delivered an opinion, also in relation to the construction of a bill of lading, in the case of the Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad company against the Augusta cotton mills. Here the railroad company had given a bill of lading agreeing to carry 500 bales of cotton from Columbus, Miss., to Boston, Mass. The bill contained a provision was construed by the United States supreme court reversed this, limiting the exemption applied to all the points mentioned in the bill of lading.

MEN MUST MAKE THEIR OWN CONTRACTS.

The fact that men must make their own contracts, and that a court will not make them for them, is receiving fresh illustrations almost daily. In the case of Woodbury, Payson & Colgate against C. Masellas, recently decided in the New York court of arbitration, the defendant was the consignee of 1,240 bales of jute butts, shipped from Calcutta to this port. Through some misapprehension the quantity of the goods was underestimated, and the eighty reserved bales not examined at the place of shipment, and on being re-weighed here the carriers endeavored to obtain payment for the weight as determined at the place of delivery, rather than at the place of shipment. Their application was denied however, Judge Fancher in his decision stating that a consignee is liable for freight according to the measurement specified in the bill of lading, and not according to the measurement at the place of delivery.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[*Special to The Constitution.*]

COTTON MARKETS.

Receipts at all ports to-day	14,559
Exports to Great Britain	6,772
Exports to continent	2,988
Consolidated receipts	47,90
Consolidated exports	29,000
Stock in New York	130,611
Stock at all ports	580,806

NEW YORK, January 12.—Gold 12¾.

Old classification: spots firm; low middlings 14¾; middlings 15¾. New classification: spots firm; low middlings 14¾; middlings 15; sales to export 645; spinners 603; speculation 400.

Futures weak; sales 10,600 bales; January 15 nominal; February 15 3-32a15¾; March 15¾; April 15 13-16a15 27-32; May 16; June 16 15-32; July 16 11-16a16⅛; August 16 29-32a17.

[*Associated Press Reports.*]

The Associated Press reports show the state of the markets an hour later than the above special.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Cotton firm; sales 1,647 bales at 15¾@.

Net receipts 848 bales; gross 2,859.

Futures closed weak; sales 10,600 bales; January nominally 15; February 15 3-32a15¾; March 15¾; April 15 13-16a15 27-32; May 16; June 16 15-32; July 16 11-16a16⅛; August 16 29-32a16 15-16.

SAVANNAH, January 12.—Cotton firm; net receipts 1,340 bales; middlings 14¾; low middlings 14¼; good ordinary 13¾; exports to continent 388; coastwise 87; sales 1,604; stock 98,499.

CHARLESTON, January 12.—Cotton firmer; middlings 14¾a14¾; low middlings 13¾; good ordinary 13¾; net receipts 1,373 bales; sales 2,000; stock 70,465.

MOBILE, January 12.—Cotton active; net receipts 1,956 bales; middlings 14¾; low middlings 13¾; good ordinary 13¼a13¾; sales 3,000; exports continent 1,150; coastwise 1,561; stock 70,045.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Cotton steady and unchanged; middlings 14¾; net receipts 6,085; gross 6,742; exports to Great Britain 5,483; France 1,400; sales 6,450; stock 272,106.

NORFOLK, January 12.—Cotton firm; net receipts 191 bales; sales 600; low middlings 14¼; stock 12,902.

WILMINGTON, January 12.—Cotton steady; net receipts 240 bales; middlings 14¼; stock 4,383.

BALTIMORE, January 12.—Cotton firm; sales 240 bales; middlings 14¾; stock 25,601.

PROVIDENCE, January 12.—Cotton stock 22,000 bales.

PORT ROYAL, January 12.—Cotton stock 1,604 bales.

MEMPHIS, January 12.—Cotton firm and in demand; net receipts 1,466 bales; shipments 1,700; sales 2,000; middlings 14¾a15; stock 56,855.

GALVESTON, January 12.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middlings 14¾; net receipts 1,343 bales; gross 1,377; exports coastwise 80; sales 2,504.

BOSTON, January 12.—Cotton quiet; net receipts 254 bales; gross 1,177; middlings 15¼; stock 13,741.

AUGUSTA, January 13.—Cotton steady; middlings 14¾; net receipts 34; stock 3,853.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15¼; net receipts 212 bales; gross 288; exports to Great Britain 339.

PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Southern flour dull and lower; common to fair extra $4 75a $5 60

"I AM NOT AFRAID."

[Sheridan's Despatch to Belknap, January 6, 1875.]

Behold! His master's troops at hand,
Ready to slay at his command;
Freemen in deep despair, unarmed,
Not e'en vile Kellogg much alarmed;
Sheridan's not afraid!

To serve the tyrant's end,
To crush the young and old,
To be the Robber's friend,
To leave no lie untold,
Sheridan's not afraid!

Justice and Law oppose his course,
But only with their moral force;
The groans of men and women's tears
This gallant soldier little fears;
Sheridan's not afraid!

The news has spread around,
Has flashed the country through
All men have heard the sound,
And thus the phrase renew:
"Sheridan's not afraid?

"Then let the braggart hear and heed
Our protest 'gainst his brutal creed;
And from his moral stupor wake,
Or else ere long he'll say, and quake,
Sheridan is afraid."

BREVITIES.

—A Piute princess is the owner of a silver mine in Nevada.

—The year begins and ends on a Friday—a fact that occurs about once in fifty years.

—The Detroit Free Press says a true Kentuckian would rather have a lottery ticket than a new pair of boots.

—"Where do people go who deceive their fellow-men?" asked a Sunday school teacher of a pupil. "To Europe," was the prompt reply.

—Two centenarians have died in the state of South Carolina within the past few days—Mrs. Rosenburg, aged 103 years, and Richard Cottrill, aged 119 years.

—A poor man remarks that the only advice he gets from capitalists is "to live within his income;" whereas, the difficulty he experiences is to live without an income.

—"Confound my carelessness," said a ten year old Detroit lad. "What's the matter?" asked his friend. "Why, I wrote to my girl this morning and dated the letter 1874, and she'll think it is a year old."

—The widow of Capt. Jack Leather' who lives in Kenton county, Ky., has some whisky which her husband got in 1828. Forty-seven years old! Think of that with moistening mouths, ye topers.

—A couple of fellows who were pretty thoroughly soaked with bad whisky, got into the gutter. After floundering for some time, one of them said: "Let's go to another house; this hotel leaks."

—General John D. Imboden is the patentee for an apparatus for lifting cars. An exchange says there is some talk of using it at Mansfield, Ohio, where the Baltimore and Ohio railroad crosses the Atlantic and Great Western.

—A little girl four-year old created a ripple by remarking to the teacher of her Sunday school class: "Our dog's dead. I bet the angels was scared when they see him coming up the walk. He's cross to strangers."—*Rome Sentinel.*

—The French association of dramatic artists is worth 3,722,216 francs. It pays pensions to 204 persons. It educates eighteen orphans, and last year distributed 15,389 francs for the support of 322 members.

—An old batchelor says: "When I remember all the girls I've met together, I feel like a rooster in the fall exposed to every weather! I feel like one who treads alone some barn-yard all deserted, whose oats are fed, while hens are dead; or all to market started."

—There is said to be a larger water area in Vermont in proportion to its size, than any other state in the union. There are 77,315 acres covered by lakes and ponds of fifty acres or more each, and an effort is to be made to stock them with black bass, salmon trout, and white fish.

—The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "The Fond du Lac Reporter asks if the grasshoppers cannot be shot out of existence. We thought they might before we had much experience. We tied one to the muzzle of a revolver and banged away, and fifteen minutes late, he was back, asking if we couldn't put a saddle on the bullets, as it was hard to cling bare back.

—A citizen of Syracuse has thirteen teeth dressed in this connection merely because it is cheap and handy and customary, and not because we suppose for a moment that the poor outraged husband would recognize the faintest trace of truth in it.

—People in Paris, as in the United States, seem liable to the whistling epidemic, when some new tune tickles the popular ear. According to a correspondent the following notice is posted in one of the fashionable clubs in that city: "Any member of the club humming or whistling a melody, or any fragment of a melody, a chorus, or any part of a chorus, of the 'Fille de Madame Angot,' will be fined one hundred francs."

—Sir Thomas Monerieff corrects some of the statements respecting the loss of Lady Dudley's jewels. The jewels were worth about £15,000, not £50,000. The case was not laid down on the platform, but was taken from under the feet of Lady Dudley's maid who placed it there for safety, while busy in receiving other property belonging to Lady Dudley from the other occupant of the cab. There can be no doubt as to the faithfulness and honesty of Lady Dudley's maid.

—One of the Paris almanacs has this story signed Laboulaye:—A lazy girl, who liked to live in comfort and do nothing, asked her fairy godmother to give her a good genius to do everything for her. On the instant the fairy called ten little dwarfs who washed and dressed the little girl, and combed her hair, and fed her so nicely that she was happy except for the thought that they would go away. "To prevent that," said the godmother, "I will place them permanently in your ten pretty little fingers." And they are there yet.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.

LIVERPOOL, January 13, noon.—Cotton firm; uplands 7⅞; Orleans 7¾; sales 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in January or February 7⅞; do. deliverable in March or April 7⅞.

LIVERPOOL, January 12, 2:00 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary shipped in February or March 7⅞; do. deliverable in January or February 7 9-10.

LONDON, January 12.—Weather wet. Erie 26¾. Tallow 47s 3d.

PARIS, January 12.—Rentes 62f 8c.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., January 12, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 10; selling at $1 11. Silver, buying at $1 02; selling at $1 05.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 88a90; 8s $1 01a$1 03. Atlanta water bonds 70a73. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a75; 8s80a82. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 85a86; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 75a76; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a93. Central Railroad stock 80a85. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—8c gross, per car load.

Beef cattle—2a4c.

Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed ⅓ 8a4c; peaches unpealed ⅓ 4a5; peaches peeled 10 a 1c; apples peeled 4a5c.

Butter—30a32.

Beeswax—25a27.

Rags—3a3½.

Feathers—55a75.

Eggs—We quote at 25.

Poultry—15; dressed chickens 12; do. turkeys 15c per pound; turkeys 75a$1 25.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 13½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a3½. Waste paper—Buying prices ½c. Scrap iron—Buying prices 1c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 20c. Jute 14a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45 imperial 3-ply $1 40; superine $1 15; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch 27c; extra 32c; matting straw, white 28a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a$1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a$2.

Tobacco

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do., 11-in old 47½a50; medium, 11-in old 55a60; good, 11-in old 65a70; fine 11-in. old 75a80; bright navys 85a95; dark grs. 50 13-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 15-inch pounds, good 65a75; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per pound $1; Log Cabin $1; Spencer's Calhoun $1 25; Stable AAAA $1 10.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50; The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 55; Louisiana Parique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, either white or colored. Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; rye from $1 to $6; apple brandy from $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 57; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $10; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 7; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 75; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; cooal black-mande scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a75; fancy 75a$8.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per dozen $2; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3 50a4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eaglebrand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.

Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals. half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $3a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.

Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; Vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $3 50a4 50; per box, $3 50.

Cheese—Stale dairy 15a16; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.

Irish Potatoes—Early rose, choice northern $1a4 25; russets, western $3 40a3 50.

Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a5.

Apples—choice to fancy $5a5 50.

Oranges—Louisiana, each 3a4.

Lemons—per box $8a10.

Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.

Currants—per lb. 10a12.

Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English peels 40a50.

Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 2-crown 17½.

Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15

Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.

Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15a18; English walnuts 15a20; filberts 13a17½.

Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Wilmington fancy per lb 9a10.

Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.

Wood Ware—brass-bound red cedar buckets $8 50; brass-bound juniper buckets $6 00a7 50; painted buckets $2 75a3 00; well buckets $6 50; painted tubs, per nest, $5; selves, per dozen, $2 25; brooms, per dozen, $2 75a4 50; matches, per gross, $3 25.

Lime—40a50.

Cement—$3a3 50.

Nails—20d, 12d, 10d, $4 00. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 50; buck, per bag, $2 75.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $3 50; potash, per case, $4 00.

Copperas—4c.

Kerosene Oil—28.

Blacking—35a70

Candles—17½.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $13 50a14; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7¼a7½; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1¼ to 4 in. flat, and ½ to 2 in. round, 3c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3½ to 3¾ c. sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3½a5c; less than carload 3½a5c.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25½ a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.

Yarn—$1 20.

Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 50a4; blue grass $2 50; herd's grass 50; Hungarian millet $3.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 7½c; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 5a9; Bedford 7½a 8¾; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 8¾; Garner's 8¾; Hartel's 8¾; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 8¾; Simpson's grays 8¾; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8¾; yarns $1 25; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8¾ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phœnix—stripes 10; fancies, fashion 11c; checks 12½; Georgia plaids 12½c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 38 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13½c. Beach E 36 in. 9c; R 28 in. 7½c. Cabot 7 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c Lonsdale 36 in. 12c. Social L. 36 in. 10c. Suffolk L. 36 in. 9c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 16½c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 16½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13. Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 24c; Conestoga C C A 15c; Lewiston A 30 inch 30c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 11c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14½; 6 oz 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 6¼; Lonsdale 7c; Masonville 7c; S S & Sons 7c; Garner 6½c; high colors 7c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6¼, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 37½c; Cuba 20c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific K. K. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Fort Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 28½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 29½c; 8-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—19a20c.

Flannels—white 28a40; red 20a40; shaker 0a60.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill sep5—d&w 4w.

JANUARY.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured and that it has been cured a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparation with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists. jan1—deod1m

RAILROADS.

TO THE

TEXAS

VIA THE

Lone Star Route!

International & G't. Northern R. R.

IT IS

The Shortest, Quickest and Best

ALL RAIL LINE TO

Waco, Hearne, Houston, Hempstead, Columbia, San Antonio, Bremond, Rockdale, Galveston, Brenham, Austin,

And all principal points in

Eastern, Central, Western & Southern

TEXAS!

SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressing the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

jan8—wly-n-r-m

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE

VIA

Atlanta and Augusta

To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train

CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

Passengers on this line are affable and accommodating and patronage through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars
On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find

SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships
Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery, West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA DIVISION,
Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrollton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrollton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	

RETURNING.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt.
S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FOREACRE, Supt,
C. R. R. (A. D.)
dec11—dtf

Memphis and Charleston R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing

T. G. GARRETT,
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

VIRGINIA

BUFFALO SPRINGS.

AMONG the most remarkable cures upon record, whether by medicine or mineral water, are some made by these waters in diseases of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, in DYSPEPSIA, in DISEASES PECULIAR to WOMEN, more especially in Leucorrhea. They have accomplished the most gratifying results in GOUT and RHEUMATISM where dependent upon uric acid in the blood. In CHRONIC GONORRHEA, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, Gleet, and ALL KINDRED diseases, they are regarded by all medical men conversant with their effects as decidedly superior to any remedy in the range of medicine or among the mineral waters of the country.

They are put up for sale in cases containing one dozen Half Gallon Bottles, delivered at the Scottsburg Depot of the Richmond and Air-Line Railroad, at $6 per case. Address THOMAS F. GOODE,
Proprietor,
Buffalo Lithia Springs,
Mecklenburg county, Va.
dec21—d1awim

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDERS.

EST'D 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is Perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuit and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, etc.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes, Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for

Dooley's Yeast Powder

and do not be put off with any other kind.

Dooley's Yeast Powder

Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and river, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. Dooley's Yeast Powder is warranted full strength and weight.

Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United states, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
39 NEW ST. NEW YORK.
sep5—d&wtf

GIFT CONCERTS.

FOSTER'S SECOND TEXAS GRAND PRIZE CONCERT, at Houston, Texas, March 3, 1875. $300,000 00 in Gold Coin, Choice Lands, Farms and City Residences. Among the Prizes there will be $25,000 in Gold.

The Real Estate is put in at its actual value. CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000 GOLD.

COMMENDATORY—"Having, from our long acquaintance with J. E. Foster, every confidence in his integrity, we feel justified in saying we believe he will carry on his Distribution of Gifts fairly."—Signed by the Mayor, Hon. J. T. D. Wilson, and the City Council.

That old and reliable paper, the Houston Telegraph, which rarely condescends to notice individual enterprises, says of the First Drawing:

"Not even the most captious and suspecting person could take exceptions to the manner of the drawing. It was fair, honorable and equitable. The committee and recorders were of our very best citizens, and kindly gave their time and labor to the superintendence of the drawing, or rather did the actual labor of it.

"Captain Foster has acted honorably and fairly throughout the whole management of this enterprise. While some money has been made by the venture in all probability yet the property given as prizes has only netted a fair price, and the profit is only an exchange of the property for cash."

That staunch democratic paper, the Houston Age, has the following:

"The Committee of gentlemen was one of the best that could have been selected by the audience. Hon. D. U. Barziza, who superviséd the drawing, is our present representative, and one of the most popular men in the district.

"The Drawing was prefaced by an explanation from Captain Foster, of the mode adopted. This was well received and understood, precisely as explained by the circulars. Captain Foster said that while he wished all his home people good luck, he hoped they might not get any of the valuable prizes, that they might come to a free country, and make a white man's living. This sentiment was received with loud cheers.

"The drawing was then proceeded with and the result is announced elsewhere."

No connection with the Denison, Wagley & Lockart, or any other similar enterprise.

Tickets $3 00 each, and a liberal discount on orders for a greater number. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED, Must have the confidence of the community in which they live. Send for circular. Reference—Dunn, Barlow & Co.'s Reference Book, found in all banks.

J. W. HOUSE, Treasurer.
Address J. E. FOSTER, Manager.
dec27—d1aw&w6w Houston, Texas.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 23D FEBRUARY BY THE PUBIC LIBRARY OF KY. UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
13,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	650,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each coupon $5. 11 Whole Tickets $500.

For Tickets or information, address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.
For tickets or information, apply to J. H. JONES & CO., at Phillips & Crew's, Atlanta.
dec18—dtues&sat&w1lfeb23

Come Up and Pay Your

QUARTERLY TAX!

INSURANCE AGENTS, REAL ESTATE Agents, Commission Merchants, and all others that are required by the Tax Ordinance to make their returns of sales and receipts quarterly, are hereby notified to come to my office, in the City Hall, and attend to the same by the 18th instant, or otherwise they will have to settle with the Marshal with extra costs.

FRANK T. RYAN, City Clerk.
Atlanta, January 10, 1875—d1w

Cincinnati
FREE FOUNDRY,

Manufacture both Type and Printing Machinery, as well as deal in the manufactures of other similar establishments. Do not buy an outfit until you send for specimens, estimates and terms to

CHAS. WELLS, TREASR.
CINCINNATI TYPE-FOUNDRY,
201 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

BOOTH'S

Carriage and Wagon Shop,

JUNCTION OF

Peters and Garnett Sts.

MANUFACTURING and repairing done at short notice. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in style of work and price. Feeling thankful to my many customers and friends for their liberal patronage in the past, hoping by close attention to business I will still merit their custom. I have also on hand a few new and second-hand Buggies and Drays, which I will sell cheap for cash.

W. K. BOOTH.
jan10—tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

TAKE SIMMONS
FOR ALL DERANGEMENTS OF LIVER, KIDNEYS, SKIN, STOMACH AND BOWELS.
HEPATIC COMPOUND
MANUFACTURED BY
E. L. KING & SONS,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
OR LIVER CURE.

DR. SIMMONS affirms that this is the very best Liver Medicine to which his name has ever been connected; and we know from the many testimonials that we receive, there is no medicine equal to it for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Chills and Fever, Bilious Croup or Wind Colic, Bilious, Sick or Nervous Headache, and for all other diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver. For sale by Geo. J. Howard, J. A. Taylor, Thomas Pullum & Co., C. S. Newton and Thos. Schumann, Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.
oct19—d3m

DR. CALHOUN'S LIVER PILLS.

I AM engaged in the manufacture of the Celebrated Family Medicine, known as the Calhoun Liver and Anti-Bilious Pills, under the supervision and assistance of Dr. Calhoun himself. This Pill has been in use for the last 35 years, and has taken precedence over all other Family preparations by all that have used them. Thousands would certify to their great value if necessary. One fact should supercede any amount of certificates, and that fact is this: Dr. Calhoun has been physician to the Fulton County Prison for over seven years, when the number of prisoners ranged from 20 to 70, laboring under all the diseases incidental to this climate. With but few exceptions they have all been treated with this Pill, and astonishing to say during that long period not a solitary death occurred under his treatment. This fact is worth any amount of testimonials.

I am now prepared to fill orders from druggists, merchants and others. All orders sent me shall receive prompt attention. There is no type of *FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUSNESS* and *SICK HEADACHE*, or other diseases of a Southern climate, but yield readily to this preparation.

For sale by all druggists.

Price 50 cents a box.

None genuine unless it bears the signature of N. C. Williams and picture of Dr. Calhoun. Address N. C. WILLIAMS,
Post-office Box 240, Atlanta, Ga.
Manufactory No. 118, corner Washington and Peters sts., Atlanta, Ga. may14-dtf

☞ **"WHELCHEL'S NEVER SAY DIE,"** is a medicine which has no equal. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erisypelas, all kinds of Tumors, Sore Legs, &c. ☞ Sore Eyes and all diseases where cleansing of the blood is needed. Price, per bottle for cleansing, &c., $5; for Sore Eyes, 50 cents. Send orders by Express, &c., to J. A. Lathem, sole agent, Gainesville, Georgia, and if no cure your money will be refunded by J. A. Lathem. ☞ We, the undersigned, knowing the virtue of this medicine, and being personally acquainted with J. A. Lathem, do cheerfully recommend him to the public. J. B. M. Winburn, Ordinary; J. J. Mayne, Clerk Superior Court; Hon. D. G. Candler, Hon. M. Van Estes, Hon. W. P. Smith, Gainesville, Ga. jan8—w5t

DR. TUTT'S MEDICINES.

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. Being purely vegetable, the best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. **As an Antidote to Chills and Fever** they have no equal. **For Dyspepsia they are a Specific. For Sick Headache and Bilious Colic** they are sure cure. **For Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Nervousness,** a positive cure. **For Female Irregularities, without a rival.** When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray street, New York.

DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE,

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the world. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1 00 per box.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidiuous in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of 'slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset, would have averted all danger. Dr. Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself **the most valuable Lung Balsam** ever discovered. **A distinguished clergyman** of New York, pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century," and says "no family should be with out it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough. Office, 18 Murray street, New York.
dec18—

CHINA, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

CHRISTMAS.

Holiday, Bridal & Birth-day Presents bought at the recent great auction sales in New York at less than half their value being sold at McBride's Cheaper than similar goods ever sold in Georgia, For the CASH. Dinner Sets, &c. Don't buy till you go to McBride's China Palace.

dec8—dwd&sunif

COMPOST FERTILIZER.

Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime
FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED.

THIS article is manufactured by the PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY, at Charleston, S. C., expressly for Composting with Cotton Seed, and has proved a most valuable and economical fertilizer. Directions for compositing will be furnished by the undersigned. This article should be procured early, and the compost made in time to allow seed ample time to decompose. For Prices and terms, apply to

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
dec10—d3mo

MILITARY GOODS, &c.

MILITARY GOODS!

HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,
FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
Military, Regalia, Church and Theatrical Goods.
VOLUNTEER COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS,
SUPPLIED WITH ALL ARTICLES NEEDED FOR THEIR EQUIPMENT.
☞ Mail orders and inquiries shall have prompt attention.
HORTSMANN, BROS, & CO.,
aug28—d6mo PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS WANTED.

U. S. Centennial and Exhibition
FOR 1876.

A LOCAL AGENT AND SUBSCRIPTION SOLICITORS, (Ladies and Gentlemen) of good address, with references, wanted in Atlanta, and each Town and County in Georgia.

A YEAR'S SITUATION AT $15 00 A WEEK

and 30 per cent. added. Address, with return stamp, two weeks,

CENTENNIAL SUBSCRIPTION BUREAU,
521 Chester street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ For Prospectus Journals, enclose 15 cents. ja8—deod4t&w2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE, LaGRANGE, GA. This Institution, with a corps of eight first-class teachers, opens the Spring term the last Wednesday in January. The principal of the Music Department is a graduate of Leipsic, and has no superior. The Professor of Modern Languages *speaks French and German fluently.* The Art Department is first-class. Ten premiums for excellence in music and painting have been award pupils of this college